THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

LITERATURE · COMPLIMENTS · DUTIES · AMUSEMENTS · NEWS.

With which is incorporated the Pictorial Times.

No. 209.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1850. [PRICE 6D.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

A fair correspondent, who has resided much on the Continent, and who has frequently favoured us with sketches of society in Belgium, &c., has kindly transmitted the following in reference to the Christmas Tree and its attendant ceremonials:—

"The Christmas Tree (Der Christenbaum) is of such height and size as may suit the decorations intended for it—of trinkets, toys, &c. The apples, walnuts, &c., are rolled in leaf gold, being first held a moment in a damped cloth, and then hung tastefully among the branches. The company all, young or otherwise, take hands in a ring, and solemnly salute the "Tree," moving gently round it, and singing in chorus. None may move quickly, for that endangers the flaming of the lights, and so setting fire to the branches. Sugar ornaments and fine pastry ornament well."

SONG.—(*Ein Lied.*)

Come, take hands, with mirth and glee,
And all salute the Christmas Tree!
See its boughs with riches bending,
See the tapers brightly blending;



THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

Fruits of silver, fruits of gold—
Gifts for young, and gifts for old!
This lovely tree, where does it grow?
It always blooms in winter's snow!
How gaily are its branches gleaming,
With trinkets rare, and fairy seeming.
Each must pluck a something thence—
None go empty-handed hence!
Now for mirth and frolic glee,
And all salute "The Christmas Tree!"

COURT AND FASHION.

On SATURDAY last her Majesty's private band was in attendance in the castle after dinner and played the following selection:—Overture, "Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor," Nicolai; invocazione all'Armonia, his Royal Highness Prince Albert; aria, "Masaniello," Auber.

On SUNDAY the Queen and Prince Albert walked in the slopes. The Royal Family took walking exercise. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also attended the service.

On TUESDAY his Royal Highness Prince Albert went out shooting, accompanied by the Earl of Lincoln. Lord Camoys has relieved the Earl of Listowel in his duty as lord in waiting to her Majesty, and Lieut.-General Sir Edward Bowater has relieved Captain the Hon. J. Denman, R.N., in his duty as groom in waiting to her Majesty.

On WEDNESDAY the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked in the slopes and Windsor-park. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also attended the service. The royal dinner circle in the evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, Major-General and Lady Isabella Wemyss, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. B. and Mrs. Phipps and Miss Bathurst, Hon. Mrs. Charles Grey, Mrs. Bouverie, Mr. Birch, and Mr. Glover. The band of the Royal Horse Guards attended during dinner. The Queen's private band afterwards attended.

We are g'ad to learn that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, who has been indisposed for some days past, was a little better on TUESDAY.

The Duke of Devonshire came to town on Saturday last from Brighton. His grace intends to pass the Christmas in town. He entertained a large family circle at dinner on Monday evening at Devonshire-house.

We are happy to state that the health of the Duke of Newcastle continues to improve.

On Monday the Duke of Bedford permitted the Woburn Abbey Theatre to open for a series of amateur dramatic entertainments. Of these we shall say more next week.

The Marquis of Bath was among the passengers in the Oriental Company's steam-ship the Ripon, which left Southampton last week.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne are surrounded by a large party at Bowood-park, Wilts. The Count and Countess Flahault and Hon. Miss Elphinstone Flahault, the Earl and Countess of Shelburne, the Earl and Countess Grey, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, the Countess of Kerry, and the Hon. Mr. and Lady Louisa Howard are among the company staying there.

The Earl of Wilton has left town to join the countess and family at Egerton-lodge, Melton Mowbray.

We are gratified to learn that the Earl of Clare is much improved in health according to the last accounts from Ireland, and the thorough restoration of his health is now placed beyond all doubt.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey are receiving a succession of visitors at Middleton-park, near Bicester. A large party will assemble there for the Christmas holidays.

The Countess Dowager Granville has gone to Bournemouth, Dorset, to pass a few weeks.

The Countess Dowager of Macclesfield and Lady Louisa Parker have arrived at Brighton from Oxfordshire, with the intention of passing the winter there.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston returned to Broadlands on Tuesday from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne at Bowood. The noble viscount and viscountess will receive a large circle of guests during the holidays. His Excellency the Danish Minister, Count Moeltke, Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn, and Lord and Lady Ashley will be among the guests.

Viscount and Viscountess Ebrington have left town on a visit to the Earl and Countess Fortescue at Castle-hill, near Southmolton.

Lord Forester came to town on Saturday last from Belvoir Castle.

Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence has left town on a tour of visits during the festive season.

We regret to learn that Lord and Lady Rivers have sustained a severe domestic affliction by the demise of their eldest son, the Hon. George Horace Pitt, who died last week, after a short illness. The deceased was in his 17th year, having been born in March, 1834.

The Baroness Wenman has left the Pulteney Hotel for Brighton.

We hear that Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert, Mr. James Matheson, M.P., and Mr. Richard Tutton are to be created baronets.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HENRIETTA S.—During the days of Papacy in England, fish was an article not of optional but compulsive consumption, and this rendered the business of a fishmonger one of the principal trades of London.

AN ANXIOUS PARENT.—In order to establish complete authority, and secure the obedience you wish, the following rule must be invariably acted upon: that no command, either by word, look, or gesture, should be given which is not intended to be enforced and obeyed. It is the rock on which most parents split in infantile education that, while they are almost incessantly giving commands to their children, they are not careful to see that they are punctually obeyed; and seem to consider the occasional violation of their injunctions as a very trivial fault, or as a matter of course. There is no practice more common than this, and none more ruinous to the authority of parents, and to the best interests of their offspring.

A YOUNG LADY.—Solomon's "ants" do not appear to have belonged to the same family as our own, but this is an instance, not of want of knowledge in the author, but his translators. The fact is, ants are carnivorous, and have no need of winter store, as during the greater part of winter they are in a torpid state.

DOROTHEA.—Never allow milk, wine, or beer, to boil; the first loses most of its nutritious qualities in consequence, the two last their freshness and strength. Milk is best warmed for children by being placed in an oven, let it be lukewarm, put boiling water on the bread in the basin, cover it with a plate to steam, and then pour the warm milk over it.—2. To remove iron-moulds, rub the spot with a little powdered oxalic acid and warm water.

JULIA J.—We think this may arise from his being a man of the world, for amongst this selfish herd comfort merely signifies a great consideration for themselves, and a perfect indifference about others.—2. Brown bread is much like poetry: those who make it at home never approve of what they meet elsewhere. The following is an excellent home receipt:—Mix with half a peck of flour, containing the whole of the bran, a quarter of a pint of small-beer yeast and a quart of lukewarm water; stir it well with a wooden spoon until it becomes a thick batter, then put a napkin over the dough, and set it about three feet from the fire until it rises well. Add, if requisite, a little more warm water, strew over it a tablespoonful of salt, and make the whole into a stiff paste; put it to the fire, and when it rises again knead it into the dough. If baked in tins the loaves will be improved.

MEDORA.—We cannot help reminding you that excessive indulgence to others, especially to children, is, in fact, only self-indulgence under an alias.

ARABELLA.—We advise you to read the sermon written by John Wesley on early rising. In one part he says:—"One common effect of either sleeping too long or lying too long in bed is weakness of sight, particularly that weakness which is of a nervous kind. When I was young my sight was remarkably weak. Why is it stronger now than it was forty years ago? I impute this principally to the blessing of God, who fits us to whatever he calls us to; but undoubtedly the outward man which he has been pleased to bless was the rising early every morning."

A YOUNG COOK.—You must be careful where you purchase a turtle, for they often become emaciated and sickly in their voyage home, in which case the soup would be incomparably improved by leaving out the turtle, and substituting a good calf's head.

SARAH.—The evil of which you complain arises from the British onion being of the worst description. Their strong disagreeable odour is attributable to the sulphur which they contain, and which is deposited by their juice when exposed to heat. Those of Egypt and India are considered great delicacies.—2. You are right, for the clergy in the early period of the Reformation were proverbially ignorant. Fuller says, "Sad the times in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth, when the clergy were commanded to read the chapters over once or twice by themselves, so that they might the better be enabled to read them correctly in the congregation."

ONE WHO IS DESIROUS OF EMIGRATING.—We have not space to give you all the information for which you inquire; but we think that, if emigrating to Canada, you would find some of the numerous books on the subject very useful. Among these, "Information published by his Majesty's Commissioners for Emigration, respecting the British Colonies in North America," Knight, London; and "Hints to Emigrants," by the Rev. W. Bell. The first volume of "Chambers' Information for the People" contains a good article on the subject.

CHARLES, KEW.—A full black dress, or a white vest, but always a white cravat.—2. The custom of taking wine at dinner with the guests is one that is nearly obsolete.

CLEOPATRA.—Try a little borax and honey.

ERNESTINE.—To make black puddings the blood must be stirred with salt till cold. Soak all night a quart of bruised groats in as much boiling hot milk as will swell them and leave half a pint of liquid. Chop a good quantity of pennyroyal, some savoury, and thyme; salt, pepper, and allspice, finely powdered. Mix these with a quart of the blood; then half fill the skins, after they have been thoroughly cleaned, and put as much of the inward fat of the pig as will make it rich. Tie in links, only half filled, and boil in a large kettle, pricking them as they swell, or they will burst. When boiled lay between cloths till cold, and hang. When to be used scald a few minutes in water, wipe, and put in a Dutch oven.

OSCULATOR.—It may be no infringement of the common usages of society, but the very necessity for asking the question implies that there would be an impropriety.

A CONSTANT READER.—The best way of treating a haughty person is, to show them by your own good breeding that you are superior to feeling annoyed by their conduct.—2. Try a little bandoline.

EIGHTH DUKEAR.—Hairbrushes should never be washed in hot water; rubbing with a little soda in cold is by far the best mode of cleaning.—2. To take stains out of marble, mix unslacked lime in fine powder with the strongest soap ley, pretty thick; and instantly with a painter's brush lay it on the whole of the discoloured part. In a minutes' time wash it off perfectly clean, then have ready a thick lather of soft soap boiled in soft water, dip a brush in it, and scour the marble with powder, not as common cleaning; clean off the soap and fluid with a smooth brush. For iron stains use an equal quantity of vitriol and lemon juice, mix in a bottle, shake well, and wet the spots.

CECILIA AMELIA.—We advise you to consult your mother.—2. If it is illegal to sell registered articles you have no redress.—3. To make Oyster Pie:—As you open the oysters, separate them from the liquor, which strain; parboil them after taking off the beards. Parboil sweetbreads, and, cutting them in slices, lay them and the oysters in layers; season very highly with salt, pepper, and mace; then put half a teacup of liquor and the same of gravy. Bake in a slow oven, and before you serve put a teacup of cream, a little more oyster liquor, and a cup of white gravy, all warmed, but not boiled.—4. Yes.

A CONSTANT READER.—Sotto voce in singing means "lower the voice."

J. S.—We can give you no information about Venice soap. Venice turpentine is an ingredient in Starkey's soap, which is made of warm subcarbonate of potash, oil of turpentine, and Venice turpentine, equal parts; triturate together with a little water till they combine; put it into paper moulds, and in a few days slice it, and preserve it in a well-stopped bottle.

MRS. J.—We regret that we cannot give you the information, as it would occupy more time than we have at our disposal.

AN OLD LADY.—So far from considering your complaint to be fanciful, we strongly advise you to consult a medical man; the complaint may be an effort of nature, which if checked by unskilful treatment might produce the very evil which you dread.

I. M. S., a Reader.—The process of refining wax would take too large a space in our columns; that of making the flowers you will find in "The Lady's Almanack for 1851."

AN HIBERNIAN.—Physicians recommend no drink to be taken during meals, and it may be observed that animals always drink after eating.—2. We recommend you to consult the Holy Scriptures.—3. Three months.—4. Decidedly not.

YARN.—We cannot recommend any remedy for the scar left by a deep wound, and we fear that none exists, or it surely would have been resorted to by the many sufferers from small-pox.

E. P.—Oatmeal biscuits are extremely wholesome and easy of digestion.—2. We do not think that Yorkshire pudding would be very palatable without eggs, though suet and milk may be employed.—3. Shoulder-straps are a great support and improvement to the figure.

CLEMENTINA.—"The Servants' Guide," published by Limbird, in the Strand, contains ample directions in the duties of the coachhouse, stable, cleaning carriages, harness, &c.

MARGARETTA.—All the Roman Emperors were called Cæsars.

MERMAIDEN should address the physician by letter for particulars of his system. There can be no doubt of the benefits proposed by his treatment.

ALICE GRANT'S case is that of many others. She should apply at Unwin and Co.'s, 21, Piccadilly.

W. S. W.—Our very best thanks, and our own sincere wishes in return.

The subscription to this paper is 26s. for a year; 13s. a half-year; 6s. 6d. a quarter. Orders may be given to any newsman or bookseller throughout the kingdom.

[An early edition of this paper is published in time to be forwarded by the morning mail on Friday. The town edition is published at five o'clock on Saturday morning.]

N.B.—CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for contributions sent to this office, nor will they in any case return them. If not accepted they are immediately destroyed. Parties, therefore, who desire to preserve such compositions should keep copies of them. It is desirable that regular contributors should write on *only one side* of the paper they employ.

The interest which has been evinced by the agriculturists and manufacturers of the country, with respect to the success of the proceedings connected with the adaptation of *flax* to existing cotton, silk, and wool machinery, has now been most satisfactorily proved to be in favour of its adoption.

THE
LADY'S NEWSPAPER,
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE
Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1850.

THE EXHIBITION CATALOGUE.

WE regret to see that Messrs. Spicer and Clowes, "the joint contractors to the Royal Commissioners for preparing and printing the Catalogues of the Exhibition," have adopted a resolution, certainly not in unison with the spirit of that great event which, in a few months, is to surround us with the industry of the world. If there was ever a design clear of any tinge of selfishness, free from the least taint of a narrow mind, it is this endeavour to bring the children of all climes together, not only by gathering their works under one stupendous roof, but by giving them an opportunity of exchanging the kindly offices of hospitality. It was due, therefore, to the undertaking to guard it from being tarnished by the mammon worship which has so abundant a priesthood amongst us, and that whatever powers the necessity of the case required to be confided to particular hands should be so guardedly conveyed as not to be degraded into anything selfish and monopolizing.

Unfortunately there is a doubt whether this caution has been exercised. The Commissioners have entrusted to Messrs. Spicer and Clowes the right of preparing and printing the Exhibition Catalogue; and these gentlemen have advertised the public that theirs will be the only catalogue official and authorized. So far there is no ground for complaint, so long as other persons are allowed to prepare catalogues, if they think proper, which of course will be neither authorized nor official, however correct. It is quite clear that *the* catalogue must come from one source, and it is both legitimate and laudable in those entrusted with its preparation to make it widely known what that source is.

But now comes another matter. In addition to this catalogue, Messrs. Spicer and Clowes have permission to give drawings of articles sent to the Exhibition, if exhibitors are willing to be at the expense of such drawings; but upon this express condition, viz., "that drawings of articles to be exhibited, *given to others than the contractors*, will not appear in the official *illustrated* catalogue." As far as an un-illustrated catalogue is concerned the contractors have no option. They must insert every article, otherwise their list would be imperfect. They had thus no alternative but to act in the spirit of the Exhibition. But the moment an opportunity presented itself of converting their contract into a job they seized it. It is of course, in these days, of great value to any manufacturer not only to advertise his articles in words, but to place them before the public in drawings. And, in connection with the Exhibition this advantage becomes pre-eminent. What right, then—except that of irresponsible power—have the contractors to say, that, in this world-Exhibition, in which everything narrow-minded is to be lost, they will establish a monopoly, and prevent exhibitors from illustrating their productions in any pages but those of Messrs. Spicer and Clowes? They have a right, certainly, to do all that is fair to recover the money they have paid for their contract. But it is neither for the interests of art nor for those of the Exhibition that they should fetter the liberty of exhibitors, and put a veto on their efforts at publicity.

There is, however, another point on which we would challenge these gentlemen, and it is this—What power had they to issue this notice? The document which authorizes the insertion of illustrations at all in the catalogue, and which is signed by M. D. Wyatt, the secretary of the executive committee, speaks as follows:—"Her Majesty's commissioners have consented to allow illustrations of the articles exhibited to be inserted in the large catalogue, at the request and at the expense of the exhibitors, after approval by the Executive Committee." There is not a word here, nor in the rest of the document, which sanctions the threat of Messrs. Spicer and Clowes not to insert drawings of articles illustrated elsewhere. The attempt, then, to frighten exhibitors into the cause of their petty monopoly would appear to be as unjustified by authority as it is unjustifiable in principle.

CHRISTMAS DINNER.—One of the most pleasant sights that can meet the eye of the benevolent was exhibited on Tuesday at Nine Elms. We noticed in our last and in some of our former numbers the existence of a benevolent society for raising, by a "penny-a-week" subscription, a fund to give a substantial Christmas dinner to the families of the necessitous poor in the above neighbourhood, and amply were their praiseworthy efforts rewarded by the sight that presented itself on Tuesday last. The large room of the Railway Hotel was fitted up for the occasion; a large tree of holly was placed in the centre and other evergreens placed around the room, which is a parallelogram of twenty-one feet by eighteen feet. On two sides of the room were placed tables. On the first table were arranged 411 quartern loaves, made of the best flour; on suet; on the third side were 1944 lbs. of excellent potatoes; and on a centre table were arranged, all neatly packed in paper, 275 lbs. of flour, 137 lbs. of raisins, and 137 half-pounds of currants, where with to make a Christmas pudding. The room was exhibited to respectable inhabitants until eleven o'clock, when the pleasing work of distribution commenced. The tickets were received by a gentleman at the door of the room, the numbers compared with the application-book by another, and entered by the secretary in the record-book, and then handed over by the person who presented it to other gentlemen of the committee, who supplied to each twelve pounds of bread, six pounds of beef, half a pound of suet, two pounds of flour, one pound of raisins, half a pound of currants, fourteen pounds of potatoes, and a ticket for 2 cwt. of coals, which were sent free of expense to each of their doors. The number of families relieved was one hundred and thirty-seven, consisting of five hundred and seventy-five souls. The gratitude of the poor creatures was great, and heartfelt; and the pleasure felt by the committee and their efficient president, R. Robbins, Esq., was extreme. We have given these particulars so fully for the guidance of those who may follow the example of this excellent benevolent institution. We intended to have given an illustration of the whole, but, having previously occupied all our space, we may yet give it, perhaps next week.

THE DÆDALUS IN THE PACIFIC.—An extract of a letter from the Dædalus, 20, Captain Gennys Fanshawe, dated Lansolita Bay, San Francisco, states that the habitations of certain Indians on the coast who had murdered several British subjects had been set on fire and destroyed. The Indians escaped.



THE ARRIVAL OF LILLIAS BY THE TRAIN.

LILLIAS DAVENANT.

BY THE AUTHOR OF

"ROYALISTS AND ROUNDHEADS," "LORD DACRE OF GILLSLAND," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XI.

"I could a tale unfold!"—*Hamlet.*

While, in compliance with the request of Tracy, Eustace Vere proceeded into Derbyshire, his mother's illness suddenly assumed a more serious form. The money which Eustace had obtained from Sir Gabriel Milliman not only sufficed to pay Mrs. Vere's rapacious landlady, but also released her from various other debts which had, as usual, been the more vexatiously pressed on account of the smallness of their amount. Knowing, therefore, that his mother, to whom he was deeply attached, was not only released from the torment of petty creditors, but also for some time furnished with money to meet all her wants, Eustace had left London with a lighter heart than he had known since his father's death; not a little cheered, too, by the hope of obtaining, before long, a full acquittance of the many bitter wrongs which Sir Gabriel had heaped upon his family. Thus, during his journey to London with the orphan sisters, with a mind relieved from the immediate pressure of personal sorrow, he exerted himself so successfully to banish theirs, that little Alice began to think him almost as amiable as Lord Langley. This unwonted cheerfulness of Eustace would, however, have been very quickly dispelled had he known that his mother was then suffering under the crisis of a nervous fever, which rendered her partially delirious. It requires a very strong constitution long to resist continual anxiety of mind; yet for a time the very intensity of this mental suffering will prevent the body from sinking, there are circumstances so cruel and so exacting that even the delicate of frame have not, as it were, leisure to be ill, and thus had it been with Mrs. Vere. The very consciousness, perhaps, that her son had not the pecuniary means to meet the exigencies of her illness, had enabled her for a space to resist its attacks; and when Eustace had left town, and it was no longer necessary to deceive him as to the extent of her suffering, by rising from her bed with a swimming brain and aching limbs, the temporary release from mental pain made her fully sensible of her bodily anguish, and she yielded to the persuasions of Mrs. Jenkins, whom the payment of her debt had soothed into marvellous civility, and sent for medical advice. The gentleman who was called in to attend her found Mrs. Vere so very ill that he inquired whether she had not any relation residing with her, and was more concerned than he chose to say when told that her son, the only person for whose presence she was anxious, was absent from London, and gone she herself knew not where; for Eustace, in compliance with the commands of the always mysterious Tracy, had not mentioned the route or purpose of his journey, telling his mother only that he should be home in a couple of days.

The apprehensions of Mr. Fulliard, the medical man, were verified, and before night Mrs. Vere was in a high state of delirium, a calamity for her which was by no means displeasing to Mrs. Jenkins, who, taking upon herself the office of nurse, and possession of as much money as she found in Mrs. Vere's desk, which she hesitated not to open, only felicitated herself in the absence of Eustace, which she hoped most sincerely, if not devoutly, would last for some time, in which case she determined that the illness of Mrs. Vere should cost at least the twenty pounds of which she had taken possession. Very quickly too, did Mrs. Jenkins fill the lady's room with all the delicacies required rather for the convalescent than the sick. A store of biscuits, oranges, and jellies did she purchase, such as might better have suited the appetite of half-a-dozen schoolboys than one nervous lady; a large fowl, to make broth, as she said for Mrs. Vere's use the next day, and which furnished herself and her husband with a capital dinner the da it was purchased; a bottle of port wine and one of brandy, which last she very candidly avowed was for her own use. "For," she said to her husband, "it is tiresome work you know, William, a sitting up in a sick room, and attending to sick people, and nurses is such disrespectable, cheating folks; and what pickings is to be had out of the Veres surely I has a right to, considering as they owed me money so long!"

The cares of her landlady, however, in providing so great a store of provisions were wholly useless to Mrs. Vere, whose fever increased to so alarming a degree that before night she was delirious. To give Mrs. Jenkins her due, she was not altogether a bad nurse, and knew a vast deal better than to disobey the doctor's orders by giving a single teaspoonful of anything stronger than toast and water to the patient, whose thirst was excessive. Towards evening Mrs. Corbett, the wife of the mechanic who lived opposite, and who had observed the chaise of the medical man at the door, sent over her eldest daughter to inquire who was ill, apprehending, indeed, that it was the poor lady who lived in the first floor. In addition to her other amiable qualities Mrs. Jenkins was a great boaster and an inveterate gossip, and did not, therefore, fail to dilate at length upon the affairs of Mrs. Vere, as far as they had come to her knowledge, and her own exceeding kindness to a lodger who was very poor, and had been in great arrears for rent.

"Lord, my dear!" concluded the woman to Lucy Corbett, "I would not tell you what I have done for that woman." She, perhaps, would have hesitated, in spite of her impudence, to say all that she had done, but she repeated the sentence two or three times. "I couldn't tell you what I have done, but then you see Mrs. Vere and her son is rale gentlefolks, that I must say for 'em, and has been very misfortunate; and people what has a deal of feeling, which is my fault, why they cannot bear to see the likes of such people in want, though I injures myself by it, I know I does. But have a drop of summut before you go, my dear," continued Mrs. Jenkins, as Lucy Corbett, who had no time to spare, was moving towards the door. "A glass of wine now, I have got it at hand here, or a leetle drop of brandy and water; I always keeps such things by me, 'cause you see, as I has no children, I can afford a few little comforts for myself what it wouldn't be honest for a woman with a lot of young uns to venture on. I am sure your poor mother's case goes to my heart. I often says to my husband I do wonder how Mr. and Mrs. Corbett can find bread for all them children!"

"We have never wanted bread yet, ma'am!" replied Lucy, the colour rising high in her pretty, but usually pale face. "My father works very hard; and, if my mother cannot earn money, she can save it; and, besides that, we are none of us idle; my brother James is going to work with father soon, and I hope I shall be able to do something!"

"Ah, I thought you went out to work," said Mrs. Jenkins, rejoicing in the chance which Mrs. Vere's illness had given her to learn all the concerns of the Corbetts. "What is it you does now?"

"My father has apprenticed me to a milliner, ma'am," returned Lucy, offended by the freedom of the inquiry, but with the timidity of youth hesitating either not to reply or to resent the impertinence.

"Deary me," said Mrs. Jenkins, "I thinks you had much better have been a servant!"

"My parents did not think so, ma'am!" said Lucy, with more spirit.

"Oh, don't go for to be offended now," cried Mrs. Jenkins, whose spite was gratified by perceiving that she had wounded the young girl's feelings. "You must not be offended with anything I says, I am a plain spoken woman, and mean all for the best; I dare say your father knows his own business best, but I should have thought a mechanic would hardly have saved up money enough to have paid a premium with you, specially to a good house. Where is it you works?"

"In Regent-street, ma'am," said Lucy, whose courage was not equal to evading Mrs. Jenkins's direct inquiries.

"In Regent-street! Ah, I suppose he paid a lot of money?"

"I cannot tell you how much, Mrs. Jenkins," answered Lucy; "my father has always told me I am not to talk about such matters of business."

"Oh, bless me!" cried Mrs. Jenkins with a toss of the head; "I am sure I don't want to know; but it is a sad hard life before you, my dear; we know what milliner gals is, specially at your west-end houses, when the nobility is in town, two or three thousand gals killed up in a season, working night and day till their eyes is ready to drop from their heads, and their fingers worn to the bone! It is a pity, I must say, to my mind that your father did not spend his money for you in some other way."

It is possible that poor Lucy felt there was too much truth mixed with the malice of Mrs. Jenkins's remarks, for she only cast down her eyes and uttered a deep sigh, as folding her shawl round her she again moved towards the door of the well-furnished parlour in which the conversation had taken place.

"Now, pray don't be in such a hurry, Miss Corbett," said the woman, taking from a closet the wine of which she had spoken; "I am sure a drop of this will do you good, and you must keep up your spirits, who knows, perhaps you may be one of the lucky ones; it isn't all milliners what dies of consumptions and over work, and may be you'll have a fine shop of your own some day, or some smart feller with plenty of money in his pocket, there's lots of them at the west-end, may take a fancy to you, for you are a pretty girl, and then, you know, you might have done with work altogether. Come, now you must wish yourself such luck as that in this old wine!"

"I thank you, ma'am," answered Lucy; "but I never drink wine."

"Nonsense, child, it will do you good!" said the woman, forcing the beverage on the young girl, who then took her leave after delivering a message from her mother, offering to accompany Mrs. Jenkins in her watch over the sick lady at night; "For I," said Lucy, "am going to sleep at home, and father will be out till twelve o'clock, so that I can put the children to bed, and mother can very well be for a few hours with you."

This very kind offer from Mrs. Corbett, who was herself in delicate health, Mrs. Jenkins thought proper for her own reasons to decline, adding, however, that she should be very glad if Mrs. Corbett would be a little more neighbourly, and come over now and then to a quiet cup of tea.

So soon as Lucy had taken her departure, Mrs. Jenkins repaired to the chamber of the sick lady, whom she found tossing and moaning in the restless uneasy slumber of a disordered frame.

It was now about half-past eight o'clock, and having disposed, as she imagined, of the threatened visit of Mrs. Corbett, the landlady addressed herself to an excellent supper, and then took her station by the side of the invalid, with a strong glass of brandy and water on the table before her.

Mrs. Jenkins had not sat thus long, before her thoughts fell not unnaturally on the position and circumstances of the invalid who lay on the bed gasping in her uneasy slumber. Now, in addition to the many offences which Mrs. Vere had committed against her landlady, not the least in that person's estimation was the distance at which she had been held, and her ignorance of her lodger's private affairs.

"I should like wondrous to know all about who these people is?" muttered Mrs. Jenkins, as she emptied her glass of brandy and water. "I cannot say as I think there is any real good about folks which are so cautious to hide everything! I dare say now as those letters what I saw Mrs. Vere crying over, and as she keeps in the little rosewood box, might tell me a deal; I'll have a look at them; I dare say I shall find the key somewhere, and I think it is quite right as people should know what people is, as lodges with them!"

This little rosewood box, to which Mrs. Jenkins alluded, stood in Mrs. Vere's sitting-room, and a door, very conveniently for the landlady's purpose, opened from the bed-chamber to the other apartment; so that she could pursue her search without fear of detection, and yet keep an eye upon the couch of the invalid.

Mrs. Jenkins, like most persons of her class, never lost time in deliberation; to resolve, was with her to execute; and first looking in the desk which as she imagined contained the key of the rosewood box, she was presently employed in ransacking the contents of the latter. These, however, did not at the first glance seem likely to satisfy her dishonest curiosity, for, at the top of the box lay only a couple of letters, so worn, and with the ink turned so pale by the lapse of time, that, as Mrs. Jenkins was not in the habit of receiving much epistolary correspondence, they quite defied her attempts to decipher them. Beneath these letters was a blank paper, containing a long tress of silky brown hair, hair of that rich delicate brown which seems as if it had caught a glow from the sunbeam, and which, even in the pale light of the candle, glistened and twisted into curls as the woman passed it between her fingers.

"I wonder whose hair that could have been?" she muttered, as she replaced it in the paper; "not a sister of Mrs. Vere's, I reckon, cause her hair is quite black!"

On examining the enclosure again, however, Mrs. Jenkins found traced upon it, in pale fading characters, the name of MABEL. Still continuing her investigation of the contents of the box, she next drew forth a costly veil of the finest Brussels lace. It might perhaps in its time have decorated the head of a bride, since, beneath it, Mrs. Jenkins discovered a wreath of white roses, and a wedding ring. The veil itself, however, fastened her attention. "Patience!" she cried, holding up the frail but rich garment to the light, "real Brussels, I declare; I knows the vally of these here things since I was a clear-starcher. To think, now, that Mrs. Vere should have such a thing and ever me the money she did; she might have got five or six pounds for it any time, and not a quarter the price she must have paid for it then; I never seed such a veil, four yards long, if it's an inch!"

In the expectation that other articles of value were to be found in the box which had contained this splendid veil, Mrs. Jenkins resumed her examination; it was, however, the repository of nothing more, save a letter, which from the freshness of the superscription, "To Mrs. Vere," was evidently of much later date than those which the landlady had previously examined. Without any scruple of conscience, then, did Mrs. Jenkins begin to devour the contents of this epistle, in the course of which she suddenly came upon a revelation so strange and appalling that she dropped the letter, exclaiming, "What a pity Mrs. Vere is so proud; to be sure she has had her troubles; I wonder only she is not stark mad!"

* * * * * * *

At the very time when Mrs. Jenkins was so laudably engaged in making herself acquainted with the most sacred affairs of her lodger, the train which conveyed Eustace Vere, with Lillias and her sister, to London, arrived at the Euston-square Station. The party had hardly entered the waiting-room when a footman, in a gaudy livery of mulberry colour and silver, and a broad-shouldered mechanic, in a fustian dress, simultaneously accosted them.

"You are the Miss Davenants, young ladies, I suppose," said the footman, touching his hat as he cast his eyes from the trunks, which a porter had just placed by Lillias, to the faces of herself and her sister.

"My name is Davenant," answered Lillias.

"We have a carriage waiting, then, miss," returned the man, "and perhaps you will come at once, as we have a grand ball at home, and Sir Gabriel bid us be quick."

Lillias turned to make her adieux to Eustace Vere, and then caught the last words addressed to him by the mechanic, "Lord, sir, I am quite glad I chanced to be here to-night; you will make haste home, for I know from what my missus said your poor mother is very ill."

"I am sorry to hear that madam is ill, sir," said the footman, raising his hat again as he spoke to Eustace, but then, as he hurried the sisters away, he whispered to Lillias, "Excuse my freedom, miss, but don't you let master know as you travelled along with Mr. Vere." (*To be continued.*)

PARIS AND THE PARISIANS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Baron Nathaniel Rothschild has just lost his only son. He died after a tedious illness, and was about six years of age. This is a source of great grief to the whole of the Rothschild family, and may have the effect of postponing the loan which is to be negotiated.

The President of the Republic has attended the Italian Opera to witness for the second time Donizetti's famous "Lucrezia Borgia;" after which he went to a ball given at the Grand Opera, for the benefit of the poor of the 8th arrondissement of Paris. Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" is one of his most effective operas in the serio style. Thanks to M. Victor Hugo, we had the satisfaction of hearing "Lucrezia" without any alterations, save in the cast—Mmes. Fiorentini and Ida Bertrand and M. Ivanhoff appearing for the first time as La Borgia, Maffio Orsini, and Gennaro. The void left by Mario in the last-named part, one of the best, is now filled up by M. Ivanhoff, who, when before in Paris, possessed, it will be recollected, a limpid purity of voice resembling the tone of the sweetest flute; to this, at present, he unites a power and a mastery of style in which he was greatly deficient before his sojourn in Italy. The music of Gennaro is excellently adapted for his voice, the qualities of which appear to the greatest advantage. Mme. Fiorentini, whose fine Spanish style of features admirably fit her to represent the historic syren, whom you need not be told by me was of Spanish origin by her mother's side, made an immense step in reputation as Lucrezia. Lablache was the Duke, to which he gives immense power and effect; his superb voice still retaining in all parts of this nature a roundness and weight which tell nobly in the concerted pieces, while his fine perception in seizing every point, added to his musician-like skill, renders him indispensable in every opera wherein he appears.

At the Academy of Sciences, Lord Brougham has read a supplementary paper on his well-known experiments on light. Great interest was excited amongst a numerous auditory by the contents of this paper, the reading of which lasted an hour.

Admiral Dupare, author of some important works on hydrography, has just died suddenly at St. Malo, at an advanced age.

A ball was given at the Elysée last week, which was attended by all the rank and fashion in Paris, and several foreigners of distinction, among whom was the Prince of Capua. The President of the Republic several times walked through the salons with the Countess of Nesselrode.

So Prince Schwartzenburg reserves to Austria in the Haynau affair the right to consider, in a *similar* case, whether he should or should not act reciprocally towards British subjects in Austria!! This is really very amusing.

The Tribunal of Commerce on Saturday delivered a judgment declaring M. Alexandre Dumas a bankrupt, on the ground of his having engaged in commercial transactions by taking part in a theatrical speculation with M. Doligny. Notice of appeal was immediately lodged against this decision; it being contended that M. Dumas has not made himself liable to the bankrupt laws.

Le votre, B.

Paris, Hotel des * * *, Wednesday.

P.S.—Before the end of 1851 Italy will most likely be the theatre of remarkable events and remarkable changes. Military executions still continue in the districts which are under Austrian rule.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DRESDEN.—Dresden will, during the conferences, be the centre of the diplomatic world. It is expected that besides the plenipotentiaries a very great number of diplomatists will repair thither.

TURKEY.—By letters from Smyrna of the 29th ult. it seems that fears were entertained of a revolt as terrible as that at Aleppo. At Bolbek the Maronite bishop was killed. At Zouk the Christians were every day insulted. At some leagues from Damascus the soldiers of the Imperial Guard, who had pursued the Druses for refusing to submit to the conscription, pillaged a Maronite village.——THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.—The affair of the Hungarian refugees has been finally arranged—America has offered them an asylum. The Ottoman Government pays their expenses to Liverpool, and the English Government their expenses from thence to America.

UNITED STATES.—The royal mail steam-ship Europa arrived in the Mersey on Saturday night, about nine o'clock, from Boston, and has made the voyage in little more than ten days, her advices being to the 11th instant from Boston, with the mails of the 10th from New York. Nothing of moment has occurred as yet in Washington. A treaty with Mexico has been concluded, and a copy despatched to that Government. The Georgia and Empire City had arrived at New York on the 8th instant, with eleven days' later advices, and an aggregate amount of 500,000 dollars in gold dust. In Sacramento City, and also in San Francisco, cholera had made its appearance. From San Francisco we learn that the yield of gold continued large, and numbers of emigrants were arriving across the Rocky Mountains. Flour was 26 dollars per barrel, with a tendency to advance. Charges was very unhealthy, with numerous deaths from fever, &c. Provisions very scarce. At least 2000 persons left for the United States while the Avon was lying there.

WEST INDIA MAIL.—The Royal Mail Company's steam-ship Avon, Captain Hast, R.N., arrived on Saturday night, at nine o'clock, from the West Indies, with the usual mails, in charge of Lieutenant Percival, R.N., Admiralty agent. In Jamaica the cholera continued its ravages, and nearly 6000 persons are said to have died.

METROPOLITAN.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—But a few days now remain before the building in Hyde-park will be ready for the reception of the articles intended for the Exhibition. The works are progressing with the most astonishing rapidity. We have great pleasure in announcing that her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, has visited the building. Her Majesty was received by Lord Granville, Mr. Cubitt, Colonel Reid, Mr. Cole, Mr. Dilke, Dr. Playfair, Colonel Lloyd, Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Owen Jones, Mr. C. H. Wild, Mr. Paxton, and Messrs. Fox and Henderson. Her Majesty, after viewing the different parts of the building, left, amidst the hearty cheering of the workmen, who had hastily assembled. M. Sallandrouze de Lamornaix, commissioner of the French Government for the Exhibition, has arrived in town from Paris, and has had an interview with Lord Granville, at the Board of Trade.

PROPOSED PARK FOR FINSBURY.—A deputation, consisting of Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P.; Sir J. Duke, Bart., M.P.; Mr. Wakley, M.P.; C. Woodward, Esq., F.R.S., a country magistrate; W. Tyler, Esq.; J. J. Parsons, Esq.; Rev. A. Clissold, A.M.; Mr. Churchwarden Tarplee; and Messrs. Taylor, Wade, Barnes, and T. H. Boykett, the returning officer of the borough, waited upon Lord John Russell, on Tuesday, at his official residence in Downing-street, to present a memorial agreed to at a meeting of nearly 3000 inhabitants of Finsbury, on the subject of the new park so much desired in that borough. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Wakley.

STRIFE IN ISLINGTON.—A conflict is going on at this moment in the parish of Islington which is unprecedented in the history of parochial strife. The question at issue involves not only the characters of the vicar and clergy and trustees of the Stonefield estate, a large body of the most opulent parishioners, but also the redistribution of no less a sum than £18,000 a year. The Stonefield estate was left by a Roman Catholic gentleman, named Cloudesley, *temp.* Henry VIII., to the Catholic Church for the salvation of his soul by means of annual masses, as well as to give a dole to a certain number of poor persons of the parish of St. Mary. To obtain this estate from the hands of the Church for the use of the poor, and the promotion of education in the parish, is the object of a large body of ratepayers denominated the Parochial Reform Association, who have made several efforts to apply the funds to the relief of the poor-rates.

ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER.—MUNIFICENT GIFTS TO THE POOR.—On Saturday last a special meeting of the vestry of St. James's, Westminster, was held in the vestry-room adjoining the church, Piccadilly (William Geesin, Esq., churchwarden, in the chair), to distribute to twenty poor persons, who are or have been housekeepers in the said parish, the sum of £13. 3s. 7d. each, being the interest, amounting to £263. 11s. 2d., of a principal sum of money of £10,000, left by the will of Mr. Peter Le Quainter, who, having come over to this country an exile, after a lengthened period in business in the parish of St. James, amassed considerable wealth. He left the interest of the £10,000 to an only daughter, and, in the event of her dying without issue, to the parish of St. James, to be distributed in the aforesaid manner. A large number of poor persons annually apply for this grant, and, after a strict investigation of the cases, the vestry decide by vote upon those who are most entitled to it from their character and necessities.

CHRISTMAS-DAY IN THE WORKHOUSES.—Wednesday, being Christmas-day, the poor in the various metropolitan and suburban workhouses were regaled with an extra allowance, in accordance with the decisions of the respective boards of guardians; whilst the outdoor poor, in many instances, received additional assistance in money and kind, so as to enable them to participate in the enjoyments and festivities of the season.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the week ending last Saturday, the deaths registered in the metropolitan districts amounted to 1166. This result shows a small increase on the average of corresponding weeks in the ten years 1840-9, which is 1146 (without correction for probable increase of population); the numbers severally returned in these weeks having been less than those in 1841, and having risen to 1262 in 1840, and, from the force of influenza, to 1946 in 1847. During the three weeks which have just elapsed of the ensuing month, 1004, 1090, and 1166 deaths have been successively recorded; but it must be observed that the formidable increase in the present return is caused not exclusively or principally by an augmented rate of mortality, but by an influx of coroners' cases, which occurred at dates antecedent to last week. Amongst the fatal causes of last week, diseases of "the lungs and other organs of respiration" are conspicuous. The mean daily temperature, which was 48·9 deg. on Sunday, continuously decreased throughout the week, and was 33 deg. on Saturday; the mean of the week was 38·6 deg., rather less than the average of the same week in seven years. Having been 8·5 deg. above the average of the same day on Sunday, it was 6 deg. below it on Saturday. The wind, which was generally in the south-west on the first three days, afterwards changed to north-west.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, Dec. 21:—Males, 729; females, 748; total 1477. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 564; females, 602; total, 1166. The above return includes the whole of the metropolitan districts.

PROVINCIAL.

ROYAL PATRIOTIC AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.—In compliance with a requisition from highly influential citizens, the Lord Provost of Glasgow has presided over a numerous meeting in the Merchants'-hall there for the purpose of forming a Glasgow auxiliary section of the Royal Patriotic and Industrial Society. After Mr. Bond, the secretary, had given an outline of its principles and operations in rural, urban, and highland districts, resolutions approving of the same, for forming a Glasgow auxiliary, with a most influential body of directors, including the Earl of Glasgow as its president, were carried by acclamation.

ESCAPE OF A YOUNG LADY FROM THE CONVENT AT BANBURY.—The *Banbury Guardian* gives the following details respecting the escape of a nun from the Roman Catholic establishment in that town:—"It appears that the young lady who took an opportunity of withdrawing from the convent was one of the Sisters of Charity, and was chiefly employed in the school, where a number of children are daily taught. She was known in the establishment as sister Antonia, and there is some uncertainty as to what her worldly name is. She is by some said to be highly connected. The convent at Banbury is not the first at which she has been; we believe that she has been at a similar establishment in France and in Nottingham. Her dissatisfaction with a conventional life was first made known out of the house by letters, which she contrived to have conveyed by children in the school, to parties of the Protestant faith in Banbury. An English New Testament, which by chance came into her possession, disturbed the opinions in which she had been educated; she determined on getting away from St. John's, and resolved to do so early on Monday morning, and again on Tuesday morning, but a moment of the contemplated escape her heart failed her. Shortly after nine o'clock, the school hour, on Tuesday, while the other inmates were engaged, she took an opportunity of getting away unobserved, and, for some reason, instead of going to the parties in Banbury with whom she had been in communication, and who had offered her shelter, set off on the road for Oxford. At Adderbury, three miles from Banbury, she became tired, and inquired for a Protestant minister. She was taken to the house of the Rev. Mr. Crickett, an Independent minister, where she was kindly received both by Mr. and Mrs. Crickett, and with whom she remains. She has been supplied with clothing, and the garments peculiar to the sisterhood, in which she went away, have been returned to the convent. Before she left St. John's we believe an application was made by the parties with whom she had been in communication to a neighbouring magistrate, for his aid to remove her, and he wrote on the subject to Sir George Grey, the Secretary of State; but she did not wait for their interference."

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ACCIDENT TO SIR WILLIAM NEWBIGGING.—We regret to state that a serious accident occurred to Sir W. Newbigging at Edinburgh, on Saturday. The venerable gentleman, who was at the time proceeding towards Castle-street, was suddenly seized with faintness, and before assistance could be procured he fell to the ground, causing a dislocation or fracture of the hip bone. Sir William was immediately conveyed to his residence in Herriot-row.

ACCIDENT AT STOURBRIDGE.—A postboy named Knight took some horses into the Hay-green-pool to wash them. When a short way in, the horses lost their footing in deep water, and plunged so violently that Knight lost his seat, and was not again seen. The horses also sunk, but, after great exertions by a number of persons present, were got out, one of them much injured.

COLLISION ON THE NORTH KENT RAILWAY.—A collision, fortunately unattended with serious results, occurred on Saturday morning last close to the London-bridge terminus of the South-Eastern Railway. The passengers were, of course, much alarmed; several received severe contusions, and some were cut about the face, but no person was seriously hurt. After a little delay the usual traffic of the line was resumed.

THE RECENT COLLISIONS ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—An investigation has been instituted by the directors respecting the alarming collisions on that line during the dense fog of Monday evening, and, from the facts elicited, they proved to be of a serious and distressing character. The unfortunate mishap took place at Stratford, and near the Brick-lane goods station. In the first instance, the half-past four o'clock down train to Hertford was standing at the Stratford station, and on the eve of resuming its journey, when the Enfield express, which left Bishopsgate at a quarter to five, came in fearful contact with it, and did considerable injury to the passengers in the two rear carriages, a first and second class. Among the sufferers in the London Hospital are Miss Ann Oliver, aged 38, of Enfield; very seriously injured, comminuted fracture of both legs. Sufferers at other places: Miss Mills (at Stratford), residence not mentioned; toe cut off, next toe fractured, right leg seriously bruised, and various contused wounds on both legs. Mr. and Mrs. Head (of the firm of Charrington and Co., the brewers), the wife, contused right leg; similar injury received by Mr. Head, but not so extensively. Mrs. Greaves, of Walham, bruised and other injuries. Master Greaves, thigh broken. By a second collision on this line several parties were severely contused. In conclusion, it is but justice to the officials of the company to mention that they evinced every desire to put the public in possession of all the facts in connection with the unfortunate accidents.

A WOMAN SEVERELY HURT BY A DOG.—On Sunday evening a respectable young married woman was severely bitten by a bulldog while walking in Todd-street, Manchester. She suffers most severely, and is in a very precarious state.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT RAMSGATE.—On the afternoon of Saturday last two men, known as Bob Kidd and Jerry Doughty, left the harbour for the purpose of hauling their cod lines. When they started the weather looked very dull and windy, and it is presumed that a sudden squall upset the boat, as it was seen at sea bottom upwards. No tidings whatever have been heard of the men, and the presumption is, that they are both drowned. Two widows and nine children are left destitute.

HOUSEBREAKING AND IMPUDENT ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—One of the most daring and singular attempts to pillage a dwelling-house which can well be conceived—such, indeed, as shows the impossibility of honest men conjecturing what rogues may be capable of—took place the other morning in the house of Mr. Crawford, Covar-street, Glasgow. The thieves obtained an entrance from the back area of the dwelling by making a hole in the wall, such as enabled them to reach the cellars, which are situated to the rear of, and on the same level with, the kitchen, and from which, necessarily, there is a stair conducting to the rooms above; so that, once in, they had no physical barriers to encounter in getting access to any part of the house. Most probably they had immediately ranged several apartments. They seem, in the first instance, to have lighted on nothing of a nature that they could well carry off. At all events, whatever their prior proceedings, they boldly entered a bedroom where the proprietor and his wife were asleep; were fortunate in finding them to be soundly so; coolly rifled pockets and abstracted keys, and with them went on to open wardrobes, chests, drawers, and everything that came in their way. There has been nothing missed from the premises, however. Mr. Crawford was awakened by the furious barking of a dog which he keeps in his shop, and on getting up found confusion everywhere, but no trace of its authors. It is conjectured that the noise made by the dog had scared them, and induced a precipitate retreat on their part. Some of the implements with which they had effected an entrance were found in the place, but no trace of themselves has yet been ascertained.

LONGTOWN.—DARING ACT OF BURGLARY, AND ROBBERY OF £600.—This parish has been the scene selected for the commission of one of the most daring and effectual acts of burglary that has been known to have taken place for many years. It seems that, between eleven and twelve at night, Mr. Pritchard, a freeholder, living in the above parish, was awakened from his slumber by the noise occasioned by persons attempting to break into the house, on which he proceeded down stairs, having only his under garment on at the time, and then discovered three men outside the door, who said they wanted bread, and they would have their wants satisfied. Mr. Pritchard accordingly gave them a loaf of bread and some cheese, but he had only done so when they commenced smashing in the windows, and then they declared that they wanted money, and money they would have. The burglars were armed with an axe and a shovel, with which they battered the door in, and then two of them entered the house, leaving the other as sentinel. When they were searching for money, Mrs. Pritchard, with much caution, proceeded to a cupboard for the purpose of removing some gold, which she managed to do, but not without exciting the suspicion of the men, who charged her with the act, but whose surmise she succeeded in lulling. Unfortunately for Mr. Pritchard they laid their unmerciful hands upon a £5 note 2s., and (as we understand) a bank receipt for the sum of £600; then, with the utmost sang-froid, sat down and partook of the best cheer the house could boast of, and enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. During this audacious act Mr. Pritchard managed to leave the house, still having only his shirt on, and then set off to the house of Mr. Griffiths, about half a mile distant, with the view of getting assistance; but the fellows, finding him absent, and suspecting his movements, decamped.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BERMONDSEY.—Early in the week a fire of a very destructive character broke out upon the premises of Mr. Clay, a stick manufacturer and turner, at No. 7, Grange-road, Bermondsey. The whole of the premises were destroyed.

CONFLAGRATION.—DESTRUCTION OF THE CHARTHAM PAPER MILLS.—One of the most devastating conflagrations that has happened near Canterbury for some considerable time past commenced on Monday morning at an early hour, and, in a comparatively short period, laid in ruins property valued at some thousands of pounds, besides throwing out of employment from 130 to

150 male and female workpeople. The scene of this terrible disaster was the extensive range of premises belonging to Messrs. W. and W. Wetherby, well known as the Chartham Paper Mills, situate on a branch of the River Stour, and nearly adjoining the Ashford extension of the South-Eastern Railway, within three miles and a half of Canterbury. The loss is estimated at a sum much beyond the amount for which Messrs. Weatherby were insured, but that cannot yet be ascertained with anything like precision. Insurances to the amount of £16,000 are effected.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—On Sunday morning, at a few minutes past nine o'clock, a person named Boakes, who was formerly in the Excise, committed suicide by hanging himself in the back kitchen at No. 35, Penton-street, Walworth. The deceased a short time since came home in a very excited state, and, after throwing a valuable set of china out of window, attempted to blow the house up with gunpowder. Fortunately he did not succeed in his attempt, but he was badly burned by the powder exploding. On Saturday night he went home to bed, and got up about eight o'clock, leaving his wife in bed, who got up soon afterwards, and found her husband hanging in the manner before stated. A person named Pearse cut the unfortunate man down, and Dr. Bell, of Manor-place, was promptly in attendance. Every attempt was made to restore suspended animation, but without effect. The deceased was a remarkably tall man, and about forty-five years of age.

MURDER OF A WOMAN.—DISCOVERY.—About nine or ten months since a woman was found drowned in a quarry in the vicinity of Dunbar, under very suspicious circumstances. On examining the ground around the place, it was found that there had been some struggling, and the body bore evidence of having sustained violence, which was held to account for its being put into the water. A respectable merchant in Dunbar, who was supposed to have been seen in that locality the previous evening, was apprehended on suspicion, and the most rigid investigation into the case, with the view of establishing his guilt in the matter, having failed, he was discharged by the order of the crown agent. His town's folk were not so ready to exonerate him; the penalty they inflicted was the ceasing to do business with him, and he has now become a ruined man in consequence of these suspicions; but it will be satisfactory for the community to know, and no small consolation to him, that the really guilty persons are in the course of being traced out by the authorities. The relatives of the woman, who are rather notorious characters, having differed at some of their late carousals, had commenced to accuse one another of the deed, or otherwise let slip something concerning it—information of which reached the hearing of the authorities, and the parties have been apprehended.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRINITY-HALL, CAMBRIDGE.—The 500th anniversary of the foundation of this college was celebrated on Monday evening by a grand banquet in the hall.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE BISHOPS.—The Irish Prelates who are to sit in Parliament the ensuing session are the Archbishop of Dublin; Bishops of Ossory, Cork, and Killaloe.

WOOLWICH.—This rectory has become vacant by the death of the Rev. William Greenlaw, M.A. It is worth £710 per annum, and is in the gift of the Bishop of Rochester.

NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. — Vice-Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour, C.B., G.C.H., has accepted the appointment of Naval Commander-in-Chief of the West Indies, Halifax, and North American station.

EARLY CLOSING.—A public meeting for the furtherance of this important movement was held in the Town-hall at Woolwich last week. The Rev. Dr. Carlisle presided on the occasion. The meeting was numerously and respectably attended.

LEICESTER-SQUARE SOUP-KITCHEN AND HOSPICE.—That admirable institution, the Leicester-square Soup-kitchen, Ham-yard, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, distributed relief to upwards of 600 resident poor, and to the ragged schools of the neighbouring parishes, on Christmas-day, between the hours of one and three.

CHRISTMAS-DAY.—This welcome and jovial anniversary was ushered in by a merry peal from the bells of most of the metropolitan churches. The day being bright and beautiful, a great number of persons started by the early trains to visit their country friends and enjoy the Christmas festivities. It was gratifying to observe that very few persons appeared in the street in a state of intoxication, as unfortunately too frequently happens to be the case. The day was observed as a strict holiday at all the Government and other public offices, and no business of any kind transacted at them of a regular or ordinary nature.

RUMOURED SAFETY OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—A rumour was very prevalent at the close of last week of the safety of Sir John Franklin, and of his expected arrival in London within a fortnight from this date. This rumour was strengthened by an announcement from the stage of the Haymarket Theatre. Soon after ten o'clock, on the conclusion of the play of "Henry VIII.," Mr. Frederick Webster, the stage manager, announced, amidst great applause, the news, which he said he had from good authority. We have made inquiries, however, at the Admiralty, at the Home-office, at every place where the intelligence was likely to be known, but have not succeeded in ascertaining that anything is known about the matter.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—Her Majesty's Government have concluded a contract with the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company for the conveyance, by steam-packets, of the mails between this country and Brazil. The first packet under this contract will leave Southampton on the 9th of January next, after the arrivals at that place of the day mail from London, and the service will thenceforward be continued by packets sailing from Southampton monthly, and calling at Lisbon, Madeira, Teneriffe, St. Vincent (Cape de Verds), Pernambuco, and Bahia, on the route to Rio de Janeiro. A branch steam-packet will proceed, on the arrival at Rio de Janeiro of the packet from England, to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. The mails for Brazil and the other places mentioned will be made up in London on the morning of the 9th of each month, except when the 9th happens to fall on a Sunday, when the mails will be made up and despatched from London on the morning of the following day. As the new line of packets established between this country and the Cape of Good Hope, as well as these packets, will touch at the Cape de Verd Islands, the letters and newspapers for those islands will be forwarded by either line of packets, according to the time such letters, &c., may be posted. Postmasters will bear in mind that in future be sent to London instead of to Falmouth as heretofore.

THE GREEK COURT. — Recent letters from Athens announce that a party of American ladies desiring to be presented to the Queen, the United States Consul, Mr. Diomatari, sought an interview with Mr. Grivas, Marshal of the Palace, by whom he was directed to address a note from his office stating the wish and the names of the parties desirous of being presented. This was done, an hour fixed for the interview, the consul being invited to present the gentlemen, whilst Court etiquette required the ladies should be introduced by the Grand Maitresse. This was, of course, satisfactory; but, just as the party was ready to depart, an under-servant from the Palace appeared at the consulate, bringing a message from the Marshal to the effect that the American party would be received according to appointment, but that the consul was not to accompany them. This message was delivered to the Americans as they were stepping into their carriage. A moment sufficed for determination: the carriage was discharged, Court dresses cast aside, and her Majesty of Greece was left to the undisturbed enjoyment of her own state-chamber for that evening. Later in the evening a messenger arrived from the Palace to inquire at the consulate why the American party had not presented themselves, and stating that the Queen had waited nearly an hour for them, but the absence of the consul prevented an answer being given. The next day Mr. Diomatari addressed a note to the Marshal, stating the reason the Americans had not presented themselves. It was impossible for them to have done so in the face of such an insult offered to their representative.

A DESPERATE UNDERTAKING.—There is a divine out west (says an American paper) trying to persuade girls to forego marriage. He might as well try to persuade ducks that they could find a substitute for water, or rosebuds that there is something better for their complexion than sunshine. The only convert he has yet made is a single lady, aged sixty.

TABLE TALK.

On Saturday last, being St. Thomas's Day, the annual election of common councilmen and ward officers for the year ensuing took place throughout the city of London.

At a vestry meeting of the parishioners of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, held last week, it was stated that, in making the alterations necessary for the restoration of the church, no less than four thousand coffins had been found, in many places piled up to the very pavement of the aisles. The whole of this pestiferous mass has now been arched over with brickwork, and that again covered with concrete. The health of the congregation will, therefore, for the future, be preserved from the pernicious influences of the noxious effluvium.

On Monday a well-dressed man named Edward Amos, a carpenter, was placed at the bar before Mr. Broughton (Marylebone), charged on his own confession with having set fire to property belonging to Captain Ross, a gentleman of fortune residing at Clapham, and thereby doing damage to a large amount. He was locked up.

Last week a female in the establishment of a highly-respectable tradesman of Malvern was found lying on her face in one of the bedrooms, and weltering in her blood, having cut her throat with a razor, which was found lying beside her. The wound was nearly five inches in length, and the windpipe completely severed. Mr. Coates and Mr. West, surgeons, were instantly sent for, and it is hoped, from their prompt and skilful treatment, that she may ultimately recover. No cause can be assigned for the rash act, except a quarrel the same morning with her fellow-servant.

The Infante Don Enrique's wife has arrived in Madrid from France, for the purpose, it is said, of obtaining, through the influence of the King Consort, the revocation of the edict of exile pronounced against his Royal Highness for having given his adherence to the French Republic immediately after the fall of Louis Philippe.

A number of officers, and several scientific gentlemen, members of the sub-committee of the Woolwich local committee for the Exhibition of 1851, assembled last week to witness an experiment of a plan discovered by Mr. Weare to annihilate fire arising from spontaneous combustion, or any other cause, on board of vessels. The experiment was quite successful.

On Saturday last, at twelve o'clock, Bartholomew Harrington and Timothy Donovan, the two Irishmen in charge for being concerned in the wilful murder of William Brown Ambrose, on the morning of the 17th of November, in Stonehouse-lane, in Plymouth, were again brought up before the borough magistrates. They were further remanded to Monday. Little that was new transpired.

At Glasgow, last week, a poor French seaman, named Duperay Jacques, impelled to the rash act, most probably, through destitution and distress, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a pistol.

In reference to the late service rendered to the French emigrants by the Lord Mayor, a very gratifying letter has been transmitted to his lordship by the Chargé d'Affaires de France.

A most amiable lady, who loves to perform acts of benevolence in retirement, has, under the initials of "C. C.," contributed £20 to the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen, to assist in purchasing the necessary materials for making up the good Christmas fare of roast beef and plum pudding which the committee usually distribute at this season to the deserving resident poor in the parishes contiguous to the kitchen.

By the United States Mint returns it appears that nearly 5,000,000 dollars' worth of gold came into the country in the month of November alone.

Pensions on the Civil List of £100 a year each have been granted to George Petrie, Esq., LL.D., and to J. Kitto, Esq., M.D.

Workmen are busily engaged in a very extensive improvement at the General Post-office, in St. Martin's-le-Grand.

In the sewer's accident at Whitehall, the jury, after forty minutes' consideration, returned a verdict of "Accidental death by drowning;" but they added, "the jury cannot separate without expressing their opinion that great negligence is attributable to Messrs. Humphreys and Thirst, and their foremen, Messrs. Wheeler and Perrott, in not consulting the engineers connected with the works of Victoria sewer."

Southampton has earnestly invited the honour of being made the port of arrival of that distinguished vessel the Pennsylvania in 1851.

By the latest accounts from California we are told that some poor fellows had altogether failed from bad health, and were only enabled to pay their passage by the assistance of their more fortunate acquaintances. Even those who had been most successful had not at all realized their expectations, and acknowledged that what with the expense incurred in getting to California, and the loss of income derived from employment given up at home, what they had acquired would scarcely place them in the position they occupied previous to leaving. All of them were more or less suffering from the effects of the climate and the privations they had experienced, and none seemed willing again to return to the diggings.

The forthcoming "Roman Catholic Directory" for 1851 contains the following in its "Statistics of the Catholic Church in Great Britain:"—Total of churches and chapels in England and Wales, 597; ditto in Scotland, 97; besides 26 stations where divine service is performed. Colleges—England, 10; Scotland, 1. Religious houses of men in England, 17; convents in ditto, 53. Priests in England and Wales, 826; in Scotland, 118 Total priests in Great Britain, including bishops, 972. Total increase of priests as compared with last year, 43. The "Directory" also gives the names of 45 Roman Catholic bishops and vicars apostolic in the British colonies and possessions. In the face of this, Protestants are *not allowed a single place of worship in Rome!*

The late imputations on Louis Philippe in connection with the bankruptcy of Lakeman, at London, have been completely refuted.

There is now in the press a popular "History of the County Palatine of Durham," by William Fordyce, Esq. It will be beautifully illustrated.

Last week a porter, in the employment of the Scottish Central Railway Company, had both his legs severed from his body by a train, which came in contact with him on the line near the Greenhill Junction.

An archæologist has lately discovered among the archives at Chartres ninety-two original letters of the Kings of France—from Francis the First to Louis the Eighteenth.

The house in Lord-street, Preston, in which the late Sir Richard Arkwright, the eminent cotton-spinner and inventor of the spinning-machine, lived, when in business as a barber in the town, has been pulled down in the progress of the alterations making for the new entrance to the town.

We lament to state that in the night of yesterday week an outrage of the most atrocious character was committed by a party of poachers on the domain of William Newton, Esq., of Elvedon-hall, near Thetford. A gamekeeper was killed. Several of the poachers have been apprehended.

The second master of the Dee steamer, Mr. J. O. Jones, in a letter addressed to his father at Portsmouth, gives the narrative of an accident that happened to one of the boats in the Quilimane river, Mozambique, by which we regret to say two officers and two men were drowned.

A young lady named "Munk" makes an extraordinary statement as to having been *frightened* into becoming a Roman Catholic at Exeter. We do hope to see this matter cleared up; for we can hardly credit that so disgraceful a system of proselytism exists.

An old bachelor in writing to a contemporary says:—"Amongst the many excellent and charitable institutions mentioned in your valuable paper, I have long looked in vain for one which seems every day to become more wanted and necessary, viz., some refuge, some resource, some kind institution for the benefit of LADIES—I mean those that were brought up, if not in the midst of every luxury, at least in the enjoyment of a refined and comfortable home, reduced at once by unmerited misfortune to actual poverty."

A respectable young man, of the name of Tyrell, was brought before the magistrates at Manchester, on Monday, charged with shooting a man named Joseph Haigh, a burglar, about seven days ago. Haigh has once been convicted of burglary. Mr. Tyrell was admitted to bail in two sureties of £50 each—until it is seen whether Haigh recovers or not.

The *Maidstone Gazette* states that during the week five of the unfortunate men who were drowned off Worthing on the 25th ult. have been picked up along the coast between Worthing and Newhaven, viz., Henry Bacon, William Wicks, James Edwards, James Newman, sen., and John Belville. The first three were buried at Broadwater, when the service was impressively performed by the Rev. J. Barley.

Last week a parcel, supposed to contain base coin, lying at the London and North-Western Railway parcel-office at Manchester, directed "William Johnson, Railway Station, Manchester, to be left till called for," was fetched away by a man, who signed "William Johnson." Going in shortly afterwards they saw the parcel lying on a table, and found wrapped up in a quantity of rags and paper twenty-two half-crowns. He and others were taken into custody.

A woman, of the South African Amaponda tribe, attached to the "Kaffir Exhibition," now in Leicester, gave birth, on Saturday morning, the 21st inst., to a healthy female child. The father is of that wild race, the Zoolus, of whose barbarous habits so much has recently been written by African travellers. They (with a native Kaffir) sailed from Algoa Bay in July last, being the first who have ever visited a civilized country. Strange to say, the mother, in a few hours after her accouchement, expressed herself to be "very well." They are much attached to their offspring, and wish to have her named "England."

At Clerkenwell a woman presented herself to offer bail for a party charged with embezzlement. Mr. Combe: Pray, what are you? Answer: I am a dairywoman. Mr. Combe: How many cows do you keep? Answer: I don't keep any cows, your worship. Mr. Combe: Then how are you supplied with milk? Answer: I get it from Mr. Wall, the cowkeeper. Mr. Mould (the Clerk): How much milk do you have per day from Mr. Wall? Answer: One half-gallon. Mr. Mould: And how much do you make of that half-gallon? Answer: As much as I can. (A laugh). Her bail was refused, and an observation was made that the mixture of sheeps' brains and chalk and water made up the profits of such dealers in milk, alias "sky-blue."

If (says a contemporary) in such a conjuncture as the present, the rulers of the earth could be influenced to "take counsel together," with honesty of purpose to reconcile mutual differences by agreeing to mutual concessions, to merge personal ambition and national rivalry in an earnest desire for the promotion of the general good, then should we arrive at the nearest approximation, consistent with human imperfection, to the sublime sentiment with which this great festival of our religion was first inaugurated—"Peace on earth, good will towards men."

The first body of the unfortunate Highlanders ejected from the island of Barra, and on their way to lay their grievances personally before Colonel Gordon of Cluny, the proprietor, arrived in Edinburgh on Tuesday, in a state of lamentable destitution. We regret to learn that Colonel Gordon was absent from Edinburgh at the time. The position of these poor creatures is most pitiable. We do hope that the gallant colonel will not allow their grievances to be overlooked. We are glad to perceive that the authorities of Edinburgh have taken up the matter seriously.

An advertisement from the managers of the London and North-Western Company has been issued to prepare the public for a great reduction in the number of trains to avert the consequences of the projected strike—it being in contemplation, we are informed, to take off no less than 238 per day out of 348—it being conceived that the company have the power of working the remaining 110 without difficulty or danger. We can only express a hope that timely concessions may be made by both parties, to prevent so ruinous an act to the best interests both of the men and the company; especially as at this period of the year it is very difficult for any hands to work upon a line with which they are not thoroughly acquainted.

On Monday evening an inquest was resumed and concluded before Mr. Payne, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on view of the body of Thomas Fagan, aged forty-six, a labourer, in the service of Mr. Johnson, builder, Seckford street, Clerkenwell, who was gored in the abdomen by a bullock on Monday last, and whose death took place on the following Wednesday. A juror asked what compensation could the poor woman who was so much injured, and other persons who were hurt by the animal, receive? The coroner observed, that an action might be brought against the owner for the damage done to them. The jury said that they considered an adjournment unnecessary. Verdict—"Accidental death."



Fig. 1.

a colour corresponding with that of the mantle.

Figure 4. *Cap.*—Material, white blonde or lace, disposed in rows, between which are rouleaux of ribbon. Lappets of lace or blonde, and on each side of the cap bouquets of flowers.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Several dresses of black and coloured velvet have been recently made for evening costume. They have open corsages, the opening being filled up by a chemisette, in the centre of which may be fixed a bouquet with velvet foliage, or an ornament of jewellery. A dress worn a few evenings since by a lady of rank was of black velvet, made quite plain, and in front of the corsage was a magnificent bouquet and tie, composed entirely of diamonds. The headdress was a diamond bouquet on one side, and on the other a bow with long ends of velvet and gold ribbon. Another style of headdress which is frequently adopted with dresses of either black or coloured velvet is a single flower or small bouquet of the flowers employed to ornament the front of the corsage. This flower or bouquet is placed on one side of the head, and on the opposite side there is a lappet of black or white lace. Some of the petit-bords which we have described on former occasions also harmonize well with velvet dresses.

Some very pretty silks, in shades of light green and apricot colour, have just been made up for evening dresses. They are trimmed with flounces of silk and lace, ranged alternately, and ascending nearly to the waist. The sleeves are edged with lace, and the berthe may be either of lace alone, or of alternate frills of lace and silk.

For demi-toilette, or a medium between negligé and ball costume, many silk dresses are now made half high and open in front; the sleeves have attached to them pagodas of lace or of silk, pinked. The gloves should be demi-long, and



Fig. 2.

THE PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. *Carriage Costume.*—High dress of black satin, having a front of black velvet and lace. The trimming is composed in the following style:—Two bands of velvet, between three and four inches in width, and edged on both sides with narrow black lace, are placed in a zigzag direction up the front of the dress, each band crossing the other so as to form an open lozenge pattern, diminishing in size from the bottom of the skirt to the waist. The same trimming on a smaller scale is continued up the front of the corsage, widening from the waist to the throat. The sleeves, which descend nearly to the wrist, are moderately loose at the ends, and slit open only about three inches. They are edged with a band of velvet, finished at each side with lace. Full muslin under-sleeves. Mantle of violet-coloured velvet trimmed with ermine. It is of the paletot form, and has loose hanging sleeves. The ermine trimming at the bottom is rather broad; that up the two fronts, where it is not so broad, is sloped gradually narrower as it approaches the throat at the point where it joins the collar. A small ermine muff. Drawn bonnet of violet-coloured satin, with rows of narrow black lace over the drawings. The crown is covered with a piece of satin shaped in the form of a half-handkerchief, and edged with a double row of black lace. Under-trimming white tulle and light blue roses.

Fig. 2. *Evening Dress.*—We recommend this costume to the attention of ladies whose health does not permit them to adopt a very light style of dress for evening parties at the presentseason. The dress represented in our ENGRAVING is of rich white silk, but the same style may be adopted with equal effect for a silk dress of any light colour. The dress is made high to the throat, and it is rendered exceedingly showy by a profusion of ribbon trimming disposed in a novel and tasteful style. The ribbon employed for this trimming is white satin, having on one side a festooned or scalloped edge, finished with narrow lace edging or silk fringe. Two rows of this quilling are carried up each side of the front of the skirt. These rows approximate together as they ascend to the waist, and exactly in the front there is a double puffing of satin ribbon, the puffs being separated one from another by fancy buttons, which may be made simply of silk, or ornamented with silver or gold, as taste may dictate. The same trimming is carried up the front of the corsage, the puffings finishing at the throat, and the quillings extending to the seams at the shoulders. Short hanging sleeves, descending at the back of the arm downward below the elbow, and in front reaching only to the bend of the arm. The sleeves are edged with a double row of quilled ribbon like that in front of the drees. Round the waist there is a small basquine, cut out in scallops, and edged with quilling. The dress is finished at the throat by a small collar of Honiton lace. Demi-long white kid gloves, and bracelets on the arms. Headdress a small cap of white blonde, with bouquets of flowers and foliage hanging very low on each side of the face. A large fan, painted in designs after Watteau, with mountings of ivory and gold.

Fig. 3. *Mantle.*—Material, rich figured satin, black or any dark colour. The trimming may be lace de laine, black, or of

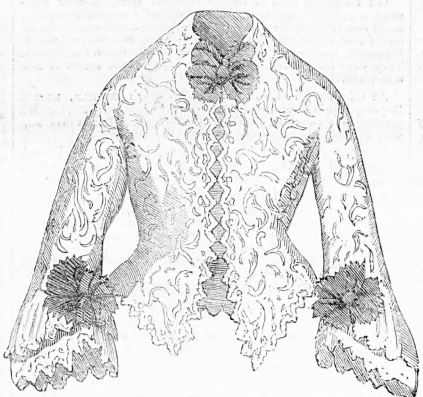


Fig. 3.

above them braces may be worn. The headdress may be flowers or bows of ribbon.

Caps for negligé or indoor costume are of lace, or of tulle trimmed with lace and ribbon, or with satin and velvet ribbon intermingled. For ball or full evening costume we may mention the following headdress worn at one of the state balls which have recently taken place in Paris: it has the recommendation of novelty. It consists of a narrow band of black velvet studded with diamonds, which is fastened round the head and over the baudeaux in front. The diamonds are placed singly at intervals of about an inch apart. The effect produced is something like that of a circle of light emitting rays, and it is most effective when worn on dark hair. A single flower, or an ostrich feather mounted in the weeping-willow style, very much heightens the elegance of this headdress.



Fig. 4.

We may add the following to the description of ball costumes given last week:—1. A skirt of pink watered silk, and over it a short skirt in the tunic form, composed of pink tulle, and just reaching to the knees. The tunic is trimmed with small light bouillonnées, separated one from another by a quilling of satin ribbon. On the right side, but near the point in front of the corsage, the tunic is raised by a bouquet of roses. Over the corsage a double berthe of blonde, headed by a bouillonée and quillings of satin ribbon, the front of the corsage is trimmed with alternate rows of bouillonnées and quillings of satin ribbon. Headdress, a wreath of roses mounted in tufts, or small bouquets with sprays of rosebuds and pendent foliage drooping towards the shoulders.—2. A dress of white lace over rich amber-colour satin: an agraffe of diamonds and emeralds ornamenting the front of the corsage. Headdress, bright crimson velvet ribbon, with flowing ends reaching nearly to the shoulders.—3. Dress of pink poult-de-soie, trimmed with two wide flounces of Honiton lace, entirely covering the skirt, and forming a kind of double jupe of lace. The upper flounce is looped up on one side by a bouquet of roses and ivy-leaves, light pendent branches of the flowers and foliage descending from the bouquet towards the bottom of the dress. Bouquet de corsage, and wreath for the hair of the same flowers.

Several silk dresses intended for ball costume are trimmed with three deep flounces, edged with vandykes, the top flounce gathered in to the bottom of the corsage, so as to form a second jupe.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FAN.—The basquine is not separate; it should be precisely like that of a black lace jacket.

CLEMENTINA.—With the style of dressing the hair described by our correspondent we cannot suggest any other mode of wearing the wreath than that of simply fixing it round the head, making it slightly incline downwards in front.

HER MAJESTY'S ROUTE TO BALMORAL NEXT YEAR.—At the anniversary meeting of the Edinburgh Morayshire Mechanics' Society, last week, the chairman, Mr. J. Thomson Gordon, sheriff of Edinburgh, in proposing the health of the Queen, said, "I have had occasion before now, in this room, to tell you my belief that gradually, step by step, her Majesty would at last touch the favoured shores of Moray; and I am in possession of information, which I believe to be tolerably correct, that next year, probably, we shall find her landing at Burghead, on her way to Balmoral."

Recently a tea-party and concert were given by the Chichester Literary Society, at which the Duke of Richmond, the president, took the chair. The mayor and upwards of three hundred of the principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, and their wives and daughters, were present. It went off admirably.



PINCUSHION.

THE WORK TABLE.

BY MLLE. DUFOUR.

EMBROIDERY WITH BEADS.

INFANT'S PINCUSHION.

Materials.—White satin, to be worked with white beads, or suitable for sticking pins in for an infant's basket.

EMBROIDERY.

NAMES AND INITIAL LETTERS.

French working cotton No. 120.

Work in raised satin stitch, sewing over the lines, or in buttonhole stitch.



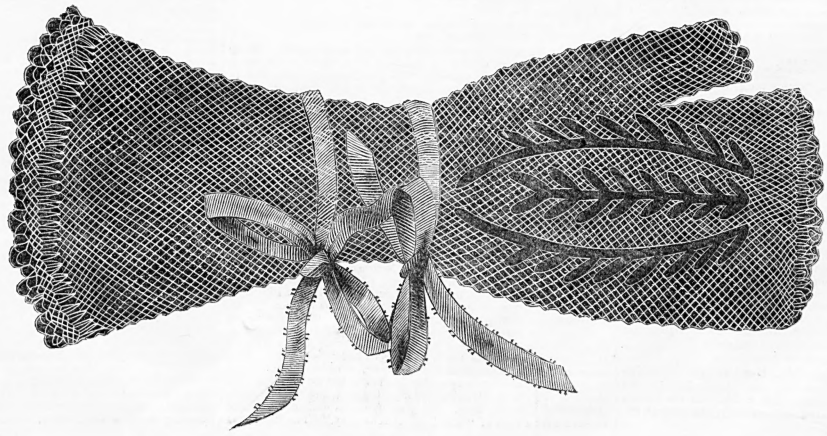
NETTING.

LONG BLACK SILK MITTENS.

Materials—Fine black crochet silk, and three meshes—two steel round and one flat bone mesh. The steel meshes this size —O— and this —o—; the flat mesh this width ——.

These mittens are for a full-sized hand; if required smaller they can be reduced three or four stitches every way.

Net on the large steel pin 42 stitches; work 14 rows; net 8 stitches, make a stitch on the eighth stitch to begin to form the thumb; finish the row. Net 3 rows, and on the eighth stitch of 4th row make 1 stitch, net 1, make 1; finish row. Net 3 rows, on eighth stitch again make 1, net 3, make 1; finish row. Net 3 rows, on eighth stitch make 1, net 5, make 1; finish row. Net 3 rows, on eighth stitch make 1, net 7, make 1; finish row. Net 3 rows,



MITTEN.

on eighth stitch make 1, net 9, make 1; finish row. Net 3 rows, on eighth stitch make 1, net 11, make 1; finish row. Net 3 rows, on eighth stitch make 1, net 13, make 1; finish row. Net 3 rows, on eighth stitch make 1, net 15; net these fifteen rows, net 23 stitches, turn back, and net 15; net these fifteen stitches, thirteen rows, and one row, with the small mesh. The thumb must now be joined in netting stitch down as far as the thirty-four stitches which remained when it was begun. Net along these thirty-four stitches, then two more rows, and in the 3rd row, when you come to the eighth stitch, where the thumb is, take 2 stitches together; finish the row. Net 1 plain row, and on the eighth stitch of the next again net 2 together. Net plain rows until the mitten is sixty-six stitches from the commencement. Then 1 row with the flat mesh, netting 2 into every stitch; 3 rows with the smallest mesh; then with the largest steel mesh net into every other stitch. Net 3 more rows, and this end of the mitten is finished. Net the two edges of the work together in the same manner as the thumb.

Take coarser silk—or the fine doubled—and with flat mesh net a row at the wrist end of the mitten, 10 rounds with large steel mesh and fine silk, 1 round with flat mesh, 3 rounds with steel mesh, 1 round with flat mesh, netting 2 in every sixth stitch; 12 rounds with steel mesh, 1 round with flat mesh, making 1 in every stitch; 4 rounds with smallest steel mesh, 1 round with large steel mesh, taking every other stitch; 1 more round plain finishes the netting.

Pass ribbon, or a cord and tassels, through the row of coarse silk at the wrist, and work the back of the hand with black floss or softly-twisted silk, in darning stitch, in any pattern according to taste; or it may be embroidered in chain stitch loosely worked.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A NOVICE.—The style named will look very pretty. A design will shortly appear.

MARGUERITE.—In our next.

AN ORPHAN.—"To the Secretary of the Soho Bazaar, Soho-square," will be a correct address; but better prices can probably be procured in your own neighbourhood.

A KNITTER.—The pattern named was a contribution, but inquiry shall be made.

CATERN, M. A. S.—Their desires shall shortly be attended to.

CONSTANT READER.—The design came safely to hand.

A. Y. Z.'s wishes shall receive attention.

SALISBURY and PENELOPE'S wishes shall be attended to in due time.

C. T. B.—Full particulars in our next.

291, Strand. MLLE. DUFOUR.

LITERATURE.

Episodes of Insect Life. Reeve and Benham.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

We promised to return to this volume, and we do so now; more, however, for the purpose of making further extracts from its able and interesting pages than to speak of their merit. This we have done already in high, but deserved, terms of approbation. These "Episodes" have the merit of combining a romantic with a scientific interest, the best, if not the only sure, way to make science popular. Of course the subject is capable of this sort of treatment. The little insect world, that flies or crawls or hops around us, has as much meaning, as much beauty, as much design and wonder about it as the larger creation. Shakspere says—

"the beetle that we tread upon
In corporal sufferance finds as great a pang
As when a giant dies!"

Unquestionably the instinct of higher animals is as remarkable in the insect, the design of its body to its vocation, as true. Looking at the race of ichneumons as a check upon caterpillar depredation, let us see how they are provided for their work:—

PARASITICAL INSECTS.

"Cuckoo-flies is another appellation by which ichneumons are distinguished; because, like the cuckoo, they are accustomed, lazily, intrusively, dishonestly, and cruelly, to deposit their eggs in strangers' nests, *sometimes within a stranger egg-shell*; sometimes within the bodies of stranger grubs and caterpillars, either in their infancy or when they have attained their growth. For execution of these her nefarious practices, the female ichneumon is provided with a very conspicuous instrument, tail-like, sometimes composed sometimes of one, sometimes three, diagonal hairs, but consisting, in fact, of a single ovipositor, or borer, with a sheath longitudinally divided, and opening like a pair of compasses. The nicest adaptation marks this curious instrument, which, according to the different species and habits of its possessor, is employed to pierce, sometimes only an exposed egg, sometimes the skin of a grub, caterpillar, or chrysalis; and sometimes through defences strong and deep, coverings of silk, or wood, or clay; and, according to these requisitions, it is shorter or larger, thinner or thicker, stiffer or more pliant. In one large and common ichneumon (pimpla manifestator), easily known by her black body, red legs, and smoke-coloured wings, spotted at the base, this tail-like appendage reaches unto *inches*, sometimes nearly three; a length *extreme*, as longer than the body, but not *superfluous*, seeing that its office is often to penetrate, and that through a barrier of clay down to the very bottom of deep nests in walls or sandbanks; those, usually, of the mason wasp, wherein, to the destruction of the hapless nestling, its rightful occupant, it leaves behind the fatal deposit of a parasitic egg."

Thus, while the insect on which the parasite preys stuffs her nest with provision for her young, she is storing it for the offspring of a stranger. But the ichneumon has other prey than the insect in the egg. She attacks the large caterpillar in his fullest growth. Her mode of doing this and the process of her victim's decay are extremely curious.

We might multiply instances by extracts, but we content ourselves with referring our readers to the book itself, which, by the way, would form a capital Christmas or New-year's gift—a book to be studied and remembered.

The Parlour Library.

"Zenobia," by the author of "Julian," and "Bellah, a Tale of La Vendée," are the latest issues of this series.

Merry Tales for Little Folk. Edited by Madame de Chatelain. Cundall and Addey.

An excellent little book for little folks, with upwards of two hundred woodcuts. "Tom Thumb," "Cinderella," "Jack and the Bean Stalk," "Bold Robin Hood," with a multitude of old friends, are here as welcome as ever.

MUSICAL REVIEWS.

The Musical Bijou for 1851. D'Almaine and Co.

Christmas brings us many good things from the sister arts; but not many better than this. Rodwell, A. Lee, Glover (Stephen), Hatton, Mrs. Mackinlay, and other musicians of eminence have given us some tasteful vocal and instrumental music; while the poetry, part modern and part old, is well selected. "Down where the Blue Bells Grow" is a tasteful melody, by Lee, with some words by J. Bruton, Esq. "Though the Last Hope we Cherished," the words of which remind us of the sentiment and often of the genius of Moore, is set to music by Rodwell; and even *he* has seldom written a truer melody. It is somewhat invidious in a book of this kind to select musicians for praise as not to mention others may be construed into disparagement, for which there is no occasion here. In both departments "The Bijou" stands high; though, of course, some of the melodies and words are better than others. The instrumental music is just the thing for the pianoforte at Christmas.

During the last Hallowfair Mr. Gordon, an extensive cattle-salesman, was skilfully robbed in the Grassmarket, by two women, of a pocket-book containing about £700. All the parties to this transaction have been taken into custody, and part of the money has been recovered.

THE DRAMA.

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.

BOXING NIGHT.

It is now somewhat more than a hundred years since the English style of Christmas Pantomime was invented by John Rich, proprietor of the Lincoln's-inn-fields Theatre, and the most celebrated Harlequin ever known. One of his recorded triumphs was called "The Birth of Harlequin." A large egg was discovered on the stage, which presently breaking to pieces, Rich rolled forth like a ball, and then by degrees appeared to have life infused into his limbs one by one, until he became the erect and sprightly Harlequin in full activity. Rich left a large fortune to his family, which he owed entirely to his own genius and exertions.

The present year is more than usually prolific in pantomimes, and, generally speaking, they are of a class far superior to the old-fashioned ones, which owed their claim to wit more to the property-man than the author. The present style of pantomime, which began with "Bluff King Hal," three years ago, is a combination of the modern extravaganza with a touch of the older harlequinade, so that we have in the openings some sharp hits at the times, and in that which follows more sharp hits at all who come within the reach of the Harlequin's bat. Thus all tastes are satisfied.

DRURY LANE.—This theatre opened its doors on Thursday for the second season of dramatic performances under the management of Mr. James Anderson. We have generally observed that the best things are brought forward with but little or no preliminary "puffing;" let us hope that this rule will hold good in the instance of Drury Lane, for certainly there has been no vain boasting of the great things intended to be done here. Not even the usual list of the company was sent forth, so that we must remain in the dark until "star" by "star" shall enlighten us as they appear. From the little we are permitted to guess at from what we now see, we find but slight alteration from the management of last year, further than that the prices of the dress circle are raised. The opening piece was Shakspere's "Winter's Tale," respectably cast—Mr. Anderson, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Cathcart, Mr. Emery, Miss Vandenhoff, and Miss Fanny Vining filling the principal characters. Mr. Anderson has lost none of his energy since last season, nor, we regret to say, of that monotonous tone of voice which he has acquired of late years. The pit and galleries were crowded at first price, but the boxes, until second price, were very thinly attended. Of the new pantomime, called "Humpty Dumpty, or Robbin de Bobbin and the First Lord Mayor of London," we are compelled to speak in any way but that of praise; its length alone was enough to cause even a better thing to have failed; but in the work we are mentioning there was not a redeeming point to make up for its *want of* "sweetness long drawn out" To detail the plot is nearly impossible, for it is a mere conglomeration of absurdities without fun. The scenery was the best part of the affair, and did great credit to the artists, Messrs. Grieve and Cuthbert. The music was far too noisy; every movement being of a stunning kind. The actors exerted themselves to the best of their abilities, but the natural dulness of the opening kill'd all their efforts. The comic business was made up of scenes touching upon the passing events of the day, in which the Glass Palace in the Park, of course, made a prominent feature. If Mr. Anderson has built his hopes of success upon his pantomime, we fear he will be woefully disappointed.

PRINCESS'S.—After the play of "The Stranger," the new pantomime was produced, and proved quite successful. It is by Fitzball, and founded on Mark Lewis's legend of "Alonzo the Brave and the Fair Imogene." To this name has been added, or "the Baron all Covered with Jewels and Gold." Great care and expense have been bestowed on the production of this pantomime, and the effect produced was excellent. The story, as given in the pantomimic form, runs thus:—The first scene is a beautiful moonlight lake, where a quarrel for mastery takes place between two potent fairies—Fidelity and Infidelity. They determine to try their powers upon two lovers, Alonzo the Brave and the Fair Imogene. A beautiful change of scene takes place, and we have the lovers in the castle gardens.

"A warrior so bold, and a virgin so bright,
Conversed as they sat on the green."

Alonzo is called to war against the infidels, and a vow of eternal constancy passes between the lovers. She affirms that,

"If I be living, *or if I be dead*,
I swear, by the Virgin, no one in your stead
Shall the husband of Imogene be."

Her swearing not to have a husband "*if she be dead*" appears rather superfluous; but one would suppose it was to make her vow seem stronger. But, oh woman, woman! even Imogene was not an exception to the sex—for she proved, as many others have done, and will do still, as false as she was fair. But, certainly, if the Baron who tempted her was really such a one as represented at the Princess's, we can scarcely wonder at her being overcome, for

"He dazzled her eyes, he bewildered her brain,
He caught her affections, so light and so vain;"

and no wonder at it, for he came all covered with jewels and gold, and with riches beyond the products of California. We then have a view of the "Lady's Boudoir." Poor Alonzo did not "mind his eye," so aimed a nasty arrow, like that of William Tell, to hit the "very apple." A good scene here takes place. Imogene has lost one lover, but then she has another ready made; so grieving is set aside. She improves her figure by a little tight lacing, and gives the intruding Baron a good dressing. Soyer is instructed to provide a suitable banquet. This is done, for

"The tables they groaned with the weight of the feast;"

but, when the bride and bridegroom are in the height of their delight, who should appear but the ghost of Alonzo?—

"The guests, in dismay, sat appall'd at the sight,
The dogs as they ey'd him drew back with affright,"

as he exclaims—

"'Behold me, thou false one! behold me!' he cried;
'Behold thy Alonzo the Brave!"

His calling himself "brave" shows he had some vanity. He is about to take possession of his faithless love, when all is set to rights by Fidelity and Infidelity, who give them another trial in another shape. The harlequinade now begins. Mr. Flexmore appears as Clown, Mr. Cormack as Harlequin, Mr. Paulo as Pantaloon, and Miss Le Clercq as Columbine. Flexmore's Clown is too well known to need any praise here. Paulo and Cormack were able representatives of their parts, and Miss Le Clercq a most charming Columbine. We have never seen this young lady in the part before, but it is one admirably suited to her. We have run our remarks to too great a length to notice the comic business more in detail; but it is above the average in merit, and there were some excellent hits at the follies and eccentricities of the day. The scenery was all excellent, the dressing and properties appropriate and splendid, and the whole may be pronounced a decided success.

ASTLEY'S.—The pantomime at this theatre is called "Harlequin and O'Donohue, or the White Horse of Killarney," an excellent subject for an equestrian affair, and has been well worked into pantomime form by the author of "Bluff King Hal." The opening is very long, there being no less than seven scenes, but the bustle is well kept up, which prevents its length becoming tedious. The first scene opens with a gloomy dell, called "The Glen of Mischief," where we have an old hag or witch at work with an illicit still, producing the Evil Spirit of Ireland—whisky. This spirit she sends disguised as Paddy Carey, to overrun the isle and bring about as much misery as possible to all; but he is particularly to attack two lovers, Dermot, a poor young man, and Kathleen, the daughter of Lord Bullfrog. He goes upon his wicked work, and we then have a view of "The Lake of Killarney." The fairies are seen dancing upon the water, who are presently joined by the fairy Prince O'Donohue, riding over the lake upon his white horse, which he must do every year unless he can discover two true lovers. He hears of Dermot and Kathleen, and, disguising himself as a mendicant, determines to befriend them. The lovers are discovered by Lord Bullfrog's fat cook, and his lordship, who returns from the hunt, determines to get rid of his "plague of a daughter," so puts her up as a prize to be raced for. Dermot has a horse upon which he feels certain of winning; but whisky coming in the way tempts him to drink, and he very soon loses his horse by playing with the spirit with dice. He then determines to drown himself, but is prevented by O'Donohue, who promises to lend him another horse, and for this purpose takes him to the bottom of the lake into his "stable of the thousand steeds." We next have the trial scene on "a May-day in the Hill of Killarney." The race is strongly contested by Dermot and the spirit; but at last Dermot wins by about a horse's length. He believes his happiness complete; but, alas, no! Kathleen, who has been placed upon Dermot's horse while he is embracing his new father and mother in law, is caught by the Evil Spirit, who jumps up behind her, and gallops off with her; but this proves his ruin, for the horse, being a real teetotaller, flies to his native home at the bottom of the lake, and thus by water the spirit is overcome. O'Donohue, at the very nick of time, lends Dermot his own white horse, who takes the youth also to the bottom of the lake, and he is then seen rising through the earth, bringing Dermot and Kathleen on his back. There is nothing now to do but change the characters—Dermot into Harlequin, Kathleen to Columbine, the fat cook to Pantaloon, and Lord Bullfrog to Clown. The harlequinade is full of subjects of present and past interest, not omitting "Barclay and Perkins's Draymen," who once more enact their terrific combat, ending in the flight of Haynau, to the dusthole and to the bedroom. The hippopotamus, too, is not forgotten, nor the Exhibition of all Nations. This naturally leads to an allegorical art scene of the four quarters of the globe and a beautifully-arranged pose plastique, bringing down the curtain upon a scene of surpassing splendour. All the actors did their best, and the success was complete. The scenery was remarkably fine and appropriate. The first scene was very artistically painted, and the "Stable of the Thousand Steeds" was a most effective and brilliant conception. Mr. Harvey made an excellent Harlequin, and was well supported by his agile Columbine, Mrs. Harvey; the Clown of Mr. J. Henderson was greatly admired, and Mr. Revolta as Pantaloon came in for a good share of approbation. Altogether, we may prophesy that "O'Donohue's White Horse" will have a glorious *run!*

MARYLEBONE.—After Lillo's tragedy of "George Barnwell," the new pantomime was produced on Thursday, Boxing-night, and met with perfect success. It is from the practised pen of the author of "Bluff King Hal," and, like that, is historical. The title given it by the author is, as was noticed in our last week's paper, "Harlequin Alfred the Great, or the Magic Banjo and the Mystic Raven." There are but few historical subjects better suited to the burlesque style of writing than the subject here chosen, and the author has worked out the incidents in his usual felicitous style. The dialogue is particularly smart; and, although treating of incidents a thousand years old, introduces happy hits at present follies and inconsistencies. The first scene, "The Playground of Despair," is filled with appropriate toys, such as dice-boxes, dice, cards, promissory notes, and chancery. Despair, Mr. W. Artwood, is discovered, employing himself with a few pictures of parties driven to despair, such as 'The Betrayed One;' 'The Gambler;' 'The Needlewoman;' and last, though not least, 'The Manager Without a Pantomime.' The needlewoman is declared to be past hope; but a very pretty Hope, Miss Harrington, takes pity on the manager, and, calling upon the shade of "Joe Grimaldi," obtains from him a pantomime bearing the title above mentioned. We next have the well-known incident of the old dame boxing Alfred's ears for burning her cake in the swineherd's cot. Alfred, Mr. Henry Lee, is introduced, and a scene à la Midas, where Alfred is rated by the old dame, takes place. Dame Fidgetswitcher, Robert Roberts, at last relents. Hope now arrives, bringing Alfred's love, the Lady Ethelwina, disguised as a pilgrim, Alfred declares himself, and, having received the magic harp or banjo from Hope, determines to visit the Danish camp; with Hogsage, the swineherd, Mr. Lloyd; and Oswald, sent of a thousand years ago, Mr. Moreland; they bless their arms, à la Huguenots, and depart. Despair now assumes a druid's form, and in the grove of oaks, gives Guthrum, the Danish invaders, the mystic raven standard. Alfred, by the softening power of his banjo, reduces a huge rock to one of Heal and Sons' best feather beds, and leaves Ethelswither fast asleep; she is found, and conveyed away by the enemy. Alfred now appears with his two friends as Ethiopian serenaders, and soon after, having seized the mystic standard, changes the oak trees into a fleet of ships, Alfred being the first King of England who ever possessed a naval power: this accounts for his being called in the bills "the First Lord of the Admiralty." Alfred is now changed to Harlequin, Mr. Moreland; Ethelswither to Columbine, Mlle. Louise Blanche; Hogsage to Pantaloon, Mr. Lloyd; Sweeney to a London gent. of 51, Mr. Ricketts; and Guthrer the Dane to Clown, Mr. Tom Mathews. The opening was excellently acted; indeed, all concerned exerted themselves so well that to individualize would not be just. In the harlequinade we have plenty of hits at the times. A touch or two at the Pope, another at Hyde-park, and a duet between the clown and the hippopotamus, and then a change to Hyde-park as it will be. A capital changing scene from the Grand National Educational Institute to a double-bedded room, and then to a bakery, the beds becoming ovens, and the whole is wound up in the realms of Hope. There were some hitches in the machinery, but that is always the case on a first night; but "Alfred the Great" may be pronounced as a decided hit. The scenery, by Mr. Roberts, was very good, though sometimes rather slightly painted; the machinery, by Mr. Buchell, formerly of the Princess's, deserves particular commendation. The pantomime was produced by Mr. J. Johnson and Mr. T. Mathews; and does all concerned great credit.

SURREY.—The author of the pantomime at this house has called the immortal Shakspere to his aid, and has taken for his subject "The Merry Wives of Windsor," to which name he has added, "Or Harlequin and Sir John Falstaff, and the Demon of the Enchanted Dell." The scenery, by Messrs. J. Calleott, Leitch, and G. Smithers, is appropriate, and, when required to be so, perfectly gorgeous. Our space will not permit us to go into a very lengthened account of this pantomime, nor is it necessary, the well-known plot of the comedy being very closely followed. The scene called "The Pavilion of Butterflies" is very beautiful, and received hearty rounds of applause. Mr. G. Lupino was an excellent Harlequin; and the Clown of Mr. George Anderson was full of fun and activity. Mr. Bradbury made a most efficient Pantaloon, and Mlle. Beaufort a very interesting Columbine. The subjects of the day were all to be found here as at the other theatres—the Crystal Palace, the hippopotamus, &c. &c. The pantomime was very successful, and will no doubt delight the Surreyonians for many weeks to come.

SADLER'S WELLS.—The pantomime at Sadler's Wells, of which we shall say more next week, was a most decided "success."

EXTRAVAGANZAS.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Webster never fails catering in the first style for the public entertainment on the two great festivals of the year. On Thursday, after the play of "Every Man has his Fault," was produced an entirely new extravaganza, written by the authors of "The Last Edition of Ivanhoe," "The Sphinx," &c., called "The Second Calendar, or the Queen of Beauty who Fought with the Genii." The piece is one of those newly-formed dramas introduced on the English stage within a few years only, where fairies, sprites, necromancers, and mortals are indiscriminately mixed up without the least reference to probability or possibility. The piece is founded on a story well known to all readers of "The Arabian Nights," as that of "The Second Calendar," on which the authors have engrafted an incident taken from another story in the same collection, which they have converted into an introductory scene, showing how the princess, the beautiful daughter of the King of the Ebony Isles, got into the power of the Genii. Here we have Epetermaus, the King (Mr. J. Bland), with all his court, enjoying themselves at a pic-nic in the desert. However, the harmony of the party is disturbed in consequence of the King throwing away a date stone, which unluckily knocks out the

eye of a powerful geni, Jarjarkees (Mr. C. Selby), for which offence he is about slaying the offending monarch, but eventually compromises the matter, the King consenting to give him the hand of his daughter Gulnare (Mrs. L. Buckingham), whom the geni carries off as his prize in a "Hansom cab," from the lowest ranks. Prince Agib, the second calendar (Miss Annie Romer, her first appearance at this theatre), is then discovered bound to a tree, where he has been left by robbers, who have taken from him his gold. Codja, a woodman (Mr. Buckstone), finds him in this situation and sets him free, agreeing to help him in his wood-craft, and suits down the tree to which he had been tied. This act discovers a passage to the prison of the princess; the prince falls in love with her; and, by so doing, incurs the anger of her genii lord, who, in revenge, changes him to an ape, Mr. Lebarr here taking up the Prince Agib's part. In the second act we find the unfortunate monkey prince following Codja, who has become an organ-boy, and Zubeydah, the genii's late maid of all work (Mrs. Fitzwilliam), to the city of Currypondah, the capital of Muligatawney, an Indian province very far East. Here the Princess Zaide, surnamed the Queen of Beauty (Miss P. Horton), is found very busy getting up an "Exhibition of All Nations," much to the annoyance of her royal father, Cranbourn Alli (Mr. J. Bland), whose dignity and importance only equal to any two other monarchs. The ape, who retains also his human feelings and acquirements, is appointed vizier, vice somebody deceased, in consequence of his superior handwriting, to whose latest the Rajah had submitted the competitors, and being delighted with his talents forgets his dignity, and gets very "far gone" in his company. At this point the learned Queen of Beauty recognises him as an enchanted Prince. She immediately commences her disenchantments, but the evil geni does all he can to keep the Prince Agib still in monkey form. A fight ensues, the geni is vanquished, the prince restored to his original shape and beauty, and the whole concludes with the consummation of the Queen of Beauty's projects in her crystal palace, which the geni had done his best to thwart. The crystal palace is an exceedingly well-painted view of the interior of the building in Hyde-park as it will appear when finished; in point of fact, the whole of the scenes are of the first class of art, and do great credit to the artists, Messrs. Morris and assistants. The acting of Mr. J. Bland, as the monarch, was as pompous and good as we ever remember to have seen. Anne Romer played and sang admirably, and was encored with enthusiasm. Of course Miss Horton was excellent. It is, indeed, always a treat to see and hear her! Buckstone's Italian boy was first rate; and Mrs. Fitzwilliam in the maid of all work was loudly encored, and exerted abundant good humour. The piece was thoroughly successful.

LYCEUM.—The novelty here is from the pen of the very prince of extravaganza writers, and, indeed, the inventor of that species of dramatic entertainment, Mr. Planché. This author has lost none of his freshness of thought, although he has produced so many charming pieces of the same description; and we think his present effort may stand proudly by the side of any one of his former most successful writings. The extravaganza produced on Thursday is entitled "King Charming, or the Blue Bird of Paradise." It is from the fairy tales of the Countess D'Aulnoy. The story has been very closely followed, and the mounting of this truly fairy tale surpasses most of its predecessors. Madame Vestris, as King Charming, made a charming king indeed. Her dress was evidently a copy from that of the Nepaulese Ambassador, and very beautiful it was. Frank Matthews and his wife were particularly good in the King Henpeckt and his spouse, and Miss St. George looked pretty and acted more fascinatingly than ever. It is impossible to bestow too much praise upon the scenery, painted by Mr. Beverly and Mr. Meadows; from the rising of the curtain to its final descent all was perfect, some of the scenic effects even surpassing those of former wonders. We have only space to add, that Mr. Planché has achieved another triumph,

OLYMPIC.—The entertainments of Thursday evening commenced with "The Merchant of Venice," the principal parts being sustained by Gustavus V. Brooke, Leigh Murray, Compton, Shalders, Mrs. Shirley, &c. We need hardly add that the characters were admirably sustained, but there was an apparent anxiety for the burlesque of the season, which was entitled "Prince Dorus, or the Romance of the Rose." The piece is cleverly written, the characters well sustained by the two Farrens, Compton, Shalders, Miss Howard, and a host of talent. The scenery by Shalders is well painted, and the machinery was very neatly put together. The house was crowdedly attended, and the piece on the whole is calculated to amuse during the continuance of our joyous season.

ADELPHI.—O Jupiter! or, rather, O Minerva!! as being more appropriate, as somebody says somewhere "horresco referens," which, we believe, to be Coptic, and to mean—we shudder to think of it—O! we have seen such a spider, Arachne was a fool to it, what are all the Aranea of Linnæus, all the Arachnida of Cuvier, to that ugly wretch! Let us endeavour to dismiss it from our thoughts. Well, then, we have a Christmas burlesque at the Adelphi, and this is founded on the well-known ballet of "La Tarantule." A young gentleman (Miss Woolgar) is bitten by a tarantula spider (Mr. Mitchenson), and the price which the Doctor Omnopatica (Wright) puts on his cure is that the betrothed of the afore-said young gentleman shall consent to marry the doctor; the whole winding up by the discovery that the wicked doctor has a wife already. To attempt to give our readers any idea of the jokes, which are plenty "as leaves in Vallombrosa," would be impossible; let them read the playbill only, and they may form some notion of the state of the case. It remains only to say that the house was crowded and the audience good-tempered.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS.—The first season of the above concerts terminated on Monday evening. Out of the forty-two vocal and instrumental performers originally announced by the management, five only have not appeared, and nine others who were not promised have. We fear that the first campaign must have resulted in a heavy loss to the committee; but we are informed that, nothing daunted, they purpose taking the field again next year. The concert of Monday was well attended, and the performances went off satisfactorily.

FINE ARTS.

HOME PICTURES by Hablot K. Browne. Cundall and Addey.—A series of drawings by the talented illustrator of Boz. We were prepared for a more poetic treatment than might be expected from Mr. Browne's humorous pencil, though his illustrations to "Dombey," &c., are not without indications, and often strong ones, of something apart from, if not above, the comic. But there are touches in these "Home Pictures" which, while they exceed our expectations, give us reason to believe that, with reference to the artist's power, they are but promises of future instalments, of performance. If there is any disparagement in this, it is not meant to the book before us viewed solely on its own merits. Most of the drawings express what they intend, and often delicately. "Hay Un-making" has a nice mixture of fun and sentiment. The urchin, hardly able to stand, who threatens to overwhelm his sister (is she?) with a bundle of hay he can barely lift, is capital. This is, perhaps, the best infant delineation in the "Pictures." Upon this point we might find fault. Though superior to the run of infants—in drawings—Mr. Browne's are not as near to Nature as they might and ought to be. Let us except the drawing already mentioned, "Night," and "The Bridesmaid," which are perfect. Short of perfection, but not very far from it, we may also mention "Bo-peep," "Prayer," and "First Music." Altogether these "Home Pictures" deserve well of fathers and mothers. Even where the execution fails, which is seldom, the design speaks in right homely and poetic language.

ANIMALS FROM THE SKETCH-BOOK OF HARRISON WEIR. Cundall and Addey.—A difficult subject treated with a feeling, in many instances, which justifies the attempt. In the "Donkey and Foal" there is something in the expression of the latter of the innocence which is so meek, and perhaps plaintive, in the young ass, but the drawing is not true in proportion. The horse has not much justice done him; but "Irish Kids," the "Fox,' and "Sheep," are redeeming drawings. To these we may add the "Buck" (fallow deer), and another group of "Sheep;" the latter, indeed, is the best draught from Mr. Weir's "Sketch-book." It is evident that the artist has power in this class of art, and will do even better things, though there is plenty of merit here.

EXHIBITIONS

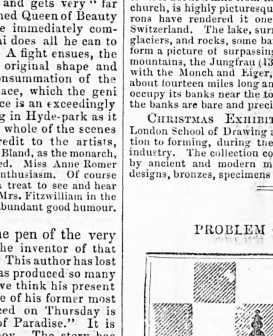
COLOSSEUM.*—THE GREAT TEMPERA† PANORAMA OF THE LAKE OF THUN, WITH ITS BEAUTIFUL ENVIRONS, BY THE MESSRS. DANSON.—This superb view is taken from an eminence north of the town of Thun, overlooking the charming lake, and surrounded by objects of interest, conveying at once a faithful transcript of Swiss scenery and costume. In the foreground are cottages, farmhouses, barns, &c., with groups of swiss villagers and itinerant musicians in the roads leading from the town. The town of Thun, with its walls, church, and castle, all stand out in bold relief, while the beautiful environs give a charm to the picture alone to be found in Swiss scenery. On the tongue of land jutting out into the lake, and at the extreme end, is situate a mansion, the property of one of the richest Swiss proprietors, together with other villas of the gentry. Further south are deposited immense rafts of timber. Thun, in the Bernese Oberland, is distant about sixteen miles and three quarters from Berne. It is situated on the Aar, near its junction with the Thuner See, or Lake of Thun, at which point its rushing waters are remarkable for their purity and pellucid appearance. The town is about a mile from the lake, and, with its ancient castle and venerable church, is highly picturesque. Its convenient position and delightful environs have rendered it one of the most charming places of residence in Switzerland. The lake, surrounded by its magnificent belt of Alps, hoary glaciers, and rocks, some barren, others wooded to the top, all contribute to form a picture of surpassing loveliness and grandeur. Those stupendous mountains, the Jungfrau (13,718 feet above the level of the sea), together with the Monch and Eiger, are distinctly visible. The Lake of Thun is about fourteen miles long and three broad, neat villas and cheerful gardens occupy its banks near the town, whilst at a distance, on its northern shore, the banks are bare and precipitous. It is truly a beautiful painting.

CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION. — The committee of the North London School of Drawing and Modelling have lately directed their attention to forming, during the holidays, an exhibition of objects of art and industry. The collection consists of oil and water colour paintings, studies by ancient and modern masters, carvings, architectural and industrial designs, bronzes, specimens of porcelain, &c.

CHESS.

PROBLEM CCLXXXIX.—By J. BREDE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to win in six moves.

GAME CCLXXXIX.

Played between Messrs. Horwitz and Popert.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K P 2	K P 2	14. Q R takes B	P takes R
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	15. Kt takes P+	K to his 2d
3. Q P 2	P takes P	16. R to Q sq	K to his B sq
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q Kt 5th+	17. Kt takes R	Q takes Kt
5. Q B P 1	P takes P	18. K P 1	Kt to K sq
6. Castles.	Q P 1	19. R takes B	Kt to K 2d
7. Q to her Kt 3d	Q to K 2nd	20. K P 1	K B P 1
8. K R to Q Kt 5th	K B to Q B 4th	21. Kt to K R 4th	Q to B sq
9. Q Kt takes P	Q B to K 3d	22. R takes Kt	R takes R
10. Q to Q R 4th	B to Q 2d	23. Kt to K Kt 6th+	K takes P
11. Q Kt to Q 5th	Q to her sq	24. Q to K 4th+	K to B 2d
12. Q B to K B 4th	K R P 1	25. B to Q B 4th+	
13. Q R to Q B sq	K Kt to B 3d	Black resigns.	

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM CCLXXXVIII.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 6th+	K to Q 4th	6. Kt takes Q+	K to Q 4th
2. Kt to Q B 7th+	K to B 4th	7. Kt to Q kt 4th+	K to B 4th
3. Kt to Q R 6th+	K to Q 4th	8. Kt to Q R 6th+	K to Q 4th
4. Kt to Q Kt 4th+	K to B 4th	9. Kt to Q B 7th+	K to B 4th
5. Kt from K B 2d to Q 3d+	Q takes Kt	10. Kt to K 6th+	K to Q 4th
		11. P checkmates	

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE REV. W. BENNETT.—A deputation waited on the Bishop of London last week with a memorial, signed by nearly 800 of Mr. Bennett's late parishioners, expressing the anxiety and the apprehensions that prevailed on the retirement of their highly-esteemed pastor, and respectfully praying his lordship to reconsider the subject, with the view to restoring to the parish the spiritual benefits of which it had been so suddenly deprived. His lordship, having received the deputation with much courtesy, intimated to them that the importance of the subject precluded him from giving an immediate answer, and that he would, therefore, defer replying for a few days.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. William Conway, curate of St. Nicholas, Rochester, from the parishioners, on the occasion of his marriage; the Rev. C. E. Caules, late lecturer at St. Mary's, Warwick, from the congregation; the Rev. George Ormsby, late curate of Whickham, from the parishioners; the Rev. George Bellett, incumbent, from the parishioners of St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth; the Rev. Nichols Germon, High Master of Manchester Free Grammar School, from the scholars of the upper classical department.

ST. BARNABAS CHURCH.—The announcement which was affixed to the door, that in consequence of the difficulties in the way of performing divine service the church would be closed until further notice, had been removed in the course of the week, and, although no public intimation was substituted for it, it was generally understood in the neighbourhood that the church would be opened as usual on Sunday. However, the opinion which was prevalent in the neighbourhood had not extended to the outer world, and the consequence was that, though the portals of the church were thrown open at the customary hour, there was no unpleasant throng of strangers. The seats were taken in an orderly and decent manner, the ladies ranging themselves on the south and the gentlemen on the north side of the centre aisle, and in a short time the church was filled almost exclusively by the ordinary congregation. Mr. Bennett neither preached nor officiated, nor was he even present. The ceremonial appears to have undergone no modification since the indignation of the public occasioned the edifice to be closed, except in reference to the candles, which, though upon the altar, were not upon the occasion lighted after the Litany. In other respects we observed no departure from the usual custom at this church. The service commenced with chanting the Litany; the psalms of the day were not read; the Lord's Prayer was only repeated once; one of the creeds and some other portions of the church service were omitted; the priest in the Communion Service stood with his face to the south, varied only by his occasional moving to the front of the altar and making frequent genuflexions; and the Offertory was read. The Rev. G. F. De Gex, the curate, chanted the Litany, and assisted the Rev. Mr. Fyfe in officiating. The sermon was preached by the Rev. B. M. Cowie, M.A., principal, and senior mathematical lecturer at the Putney College.

ROMISH PRACTICES IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Last week a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Luke's, Chelsea, was held at the Commercial-hall, King's-road, to take into consideration certain Romish practices lately introduced into the Church of England—Rear-Admiral Vernon Harcourt in the chair.

LAW AND POLICE.

TICKETING FUR-SHOPS, OXFORD-STREET.

At Marlborough-street, on Saturday last, Colonel Short, the hon. secretary of the House of Charity, Rose-street, accompanied by Miss Earl, the matron, applied for a summons against a tradesman in Oxford-street, under three circumstances:—Colonel Short stated that Miss Earl, having been commissioned to select a boa for a young friend, went on Friday into Oxford-street, and entered a fur-shop, intending to make a purchase if she found an article to suit her. She was shown some boas, but none would do, and, though very much pressed to make a purchase, she persisted in leaving the shop. She walked to another establishment, however, by some person from the shop she had just quitted, and she made a purchase at the second shop. As she came out, the person from the first shop touched her on the shoulder, and asked her to go back to his shop, as a boa had been missed, which she was suspected to have stolen. The person said there were seven boas placed on the counter before her, and six only were found when she had left the place. Miss Earl immediately consented to return to the shop, and when there sent for the warden, a clergyman, to whom her character was known. The persons belonging to the shop wished her to go up stairs and be searched by one of the females belonging to the establishment. Miss Earl refused to leave the shop, or to allow herself to be searched, until the warden had arrived. As soon as the warden came, she said she was quite willing to be searched, and she did undergo some kind of "searching operation; but of course no boa was found. The person belonging to the shop said in the warden's presence that eight boas had been placed on the counter, and that only seven were found. Colonel Short said his motive for bringing the case forward was to protect the public, and ladies especially, who went into ticketing shops in Oxford-street from being either imposed upon, treated with rudeness and violence, or subjected to a charge of felony, if they would not make a purchase. Miss Earl was a person of unblemished character; and, as he was made acquainted with the facts, he brought her to the court to make an application for a summons.—Mr. Hardwick asked Miss Earl whose shop she referred to?—Miss Earl replied the name of STOCKBRIDGE was over the shop.—Mr. Hardwick said the assault was the touch on the shoulder, but, under the circumstances, he hardly thought such a charge should be sustained. The real offence was detaining Miss Earl on a charge of felony. However, if there was evidence enough to make out a case of assault, the penalty which a magistrate could inflict would hardly be a sufficient punishment. He should advise the aggrieved party to apply to an attorney, who would, no doubt, recommend an action to be brought in the County Court for damages.—The parties thanked the magistrate, and left the court.

THE LATE CASE OF ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED STRANGULATION.

At Marlborough-street, *Thompson*, otherwise the "Black Diamond," charged with having attempted to strangle Mr. Dubois, a dentist, in Princes-street, with a cap or tourniquet applied round the neck, and also with having robbed him of his watch and chain, was brought up for further examination before Mr. Bingham. The police stated that they had not been able as yet to obtain any clue to the prisoner's confederates.—Mr. Cross, solicitor, of Surrey-street, put some questions to the witnesses, but did not alter the evidence as originally given.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF CHILD-STEALING.

At Lambeth, *Emma Smith*, a girl of fifteen years of age, was placed at the bar on Saturday last, before the Hon. G. C. Norton, on a charge of taking away a little boy of two years of age, the child of her master, a tradesman in Hill-street, Walworth, and disposing of several articles of his dress. Two females named *Allen* and *M'Carthy*, and a man named *Donahue*, were also charged with being implicated with the first-named prisoner. The case occupied some time in its investigation, but the brief facts are these:—On Friday week the prisoner Smith, who was in the service of Mr. Clerk, of Hill-street, Walworth-road, was sent by her mistress to get some sausages, and was given half-a-crown to pay for them. She took her master's child, a fine little boy of two years of age, with her, and from that time until Thursday evening the family could not learn what had become of either. On Monday last Mr. Clerk caused printed bills to be issued by the police descriptive of the girl and child, and on the Thursday morning following a second bill offering a reward of £5 for such information as would lead to the discovery of the missing parties. The man Donohue then called on Mr. Clerk, and took him to a room occupied by Mrs. Allen, Plough-court, Whitechapel, and there he found his child and Emma Smith. Mr. Norton ultimately remanded the prisoner Smith for a week, and desired that Mrs. Allen, Mrs. M'Carthy, and Donohue should also be in attendance.

MARKETS.

MONEY MARKET, Thursday.—The funds opened at an advance, and with a remarkably buoyant appearance, Consols touching 97¾ and 97⅞; but this was immediately checked by the announcement that the Bank of England had raised the rate of discount, and a fall to 96¾, and subsequently to 96⅝ ensued. Railway shares gave way generally, both as respects the home and foreign lines.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—English wheat was 1s. to 2s. lower; in foreign the transactions were limited to goo l qualities for mixing at about former rates; floating cargoes off the coast are held by importers too firmly, who seem more disposed to consign them to markets for sale than submit to any further reduction. Indian corn still scarce and generally unaltered in value; it is possible a few distant cargoes might be had 6d. under the late extreme rates. English barley in better supply, and the turn of price in favour of buyers. Rye and malt unchanged in value. White and grey peas 1s. cheaper. Beans as last noted. Scotch oats in liberal supply, and 6d. to 1s. lower; Irish rather cheaper; foreign a steady sale at our previous currency.

COVENT-GARDEN, Monday.—The supplies good, and prices the same.

SMITHFIELD, Monday.—Inferior beasts, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 3s. to 3s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; prime Scots, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 3s.; prime small ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; suckling ditto, 18s. to 22s. each; inferior sheep, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; coarse-woolled ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; Southdown wethers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; large hogs, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; small porkers, 3s. 8d. to 4s. per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal; quarter-old pigs, 16s. to 20s. Total supply at market—Beasts, 990; sheep, 9110; calves, 112; pigs, 280. Foreign—Beasts, 212; sheep, 1930; calves, 91.

BREAD, Monday.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d., and of household ditto 5d. to 6d., per 4lb. loaf.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at Claremont-villa, Limerick, Ireland, prematurely, the lady of J. B. Boyd, Esq., of twin daughters.

On the 21st inst., at New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, Mrs. L. Booth, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., at Bedfont Church, Middlesex, by his father, the Rev. H. Herbert, rector of Rathdowny, Queen's County, Henry Arthur Herbert, Esq., to Grace Anne, fifth daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron.

DEATHS.

On the 19th inst., at Dover, after a short illness, Mary, widow of the late Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart., and daughter of the late T. Hawkins, Esq., of Nash-court, in the county of Kent.

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* The COLOSSEUM, which enjoys the immediate patronage of her Majesty and her Illustrious Consort, has recently been re-embellished at great cost.

† "The word 'tempera' is used in the general sense of mixture, in accordance with the import of the classic expression, 'temperare,' thus, Pliny, 'temperare unguentum.' In the widest application the Italian substantive 'tempera' means any more or less fluid medium with which pigments may be mixed, including even oil."—*Eastlake's Materials for a History of Oil Painting.*—The advantage of tempera painting is that it is seen to equal effect by natural or artificial light, the present picture being by far the largest that has been executed in this style of art.

CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY.

[The following observations have been transmitted to us by Mr. G. Percy Badger, accompanied with some curious graphic notions of society in the East. They exhibit close and intelligent observation, and great facility of description, and will be referred to by us in future numbers. The following is dated Beyrout, Nov. 16:—]

"Taking it for granted that the Aleppo insurrection is put down for the hour, what a deplorable view of the present condition of the government in these districts does this affair of Aleppo display! A mob, excited by fanaticism, take it into their heads to massacre a number of unoffending Christians, to raze their churches, to plunder them of their property, and to insult their wives and daughters! To hold in check this horde of ruffians there is not sufficient armed force in the capital of Northern Syria! What was it that stayed the tide of murder and violence? Not the local authorities, for they had fled. Our only answer can be—a superintending Providence, for the Christians could offer no resistance; and the great wonder is that, after the barbarians had tasted plunder and blood, they did not glut themselves upon the unfortunate rayahs. It is to be hoped that, for the sake of humanity, as well as for the honour of Christianity, the foreign powers who exercise their influence largely in other affairs connected with Turkey will take some decided steps to secure the lives and property of the native Christians of this empire, otherwise there is no knowing what embittered fanaticism may attempt next. I am no alarmist, and, as you well know, I have travelled in Eastern Turkey for the last fourteen years; have wandered with the Bedouins on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates, and sojourned with the haughty Coord in Central Coordistan; and if any person had expressed a fear of such a demonstration of bigotry on the part of the Mahommedans of these parts I should most probably have expressed a different opinion. But the result of this last journey, the effect produced over a large extent of country by the émeute at Aleppo, has convinced me to the contrary. The old spirit of Islam still smoulders, and requires only a breath to rekindle it into its primeval intolerance. I confess that I fear for the inland towns, such as Sewrek, Urfah, Diarbekir, Jeyeush, and Mosul, where the Mohammedans are notoriously more bigoted than they are in Syria, and where the Christians are still in a state of abject bondage. Now, supposing a movement inimical to the Christians to be made in any of those towns, the local authorities have, to my own personal knowledge, less force at hand to quell it than there existed at Aleppo at the beginning of the outbreak."

CHRISTMAS AMONG THE LONDON POOR AND SICK.

Out of the family parties, two millions and a quarter strong (says "Household Words"), assembled in London, some eighty or a hundred thousand have their Christmas dinner provided for them by their respective parishes. The pauperhood does not sink them below the reach of the genial season. Christmas finds them out, even in their wards and their day-rooms. A cheerful bustle betokens the welcome. An extra polish is seen on workhouse shoes; here and there, a stray morsel of finery, or a special evidence of neatness, is visible in workhouse garments. The workhouse chapel has a spray or two of the green emblems of the season, and the sermon has an extra spice of geniality. The dining-room has quite an exhilarating polish. The white bare walls are warmed up with their sprigs of holly, and the tables—well scrubbed as usual—are graced by the promised feast. No *skilly* to-day, but beef! No hard dumplings, but plum pudding! The plums are not stoned, and there's no brandy sauce; but the appetites are not epicurean.

But the huge prandial army of eighty to a hundred thousand paupers in London do not all feast in the workhouses. In round numbers, only about twenty thousand, young and old, are so accommodated. The majority are outdoor poor, who enjoy anything they may receive at their own lodgings. The number of both classes had greatly diminished last year as compared with the previous twelve months. It is anticipated that Christmas, 1850, will show a still greater reduction in the number of persons dependent on charity for their holiday meal.



		SUN RISES AND SETS.	MOON RISES AND SETS.
Days of the W. M.		Rises 29th. 8h. 9m. Sets 3h. 55m.	Rises 29th. 3h. 43m. m.
		„ 31st. 8 9 „ 3 58	Sets „ 2h. 42m. aft.
S	29	1st Sunday after Christmas. GEORGE BARNWELL.—The representation of this tragedy was omitted in the Christmas holidays of 1819 at both the great London theatres for the first time since the publication of the play. When Mr. Ross performed the character of George Barnwell in 1752, the son of an eminent merchant was so struck with certain resemblances to his own perilous situation (arising from the arts of a real Millwood) that his agitation brought on a dangerous illness, in the course of which he confessed his error, was forgiven by his father, and was furnished with the means of repairing the wrongs he had privately done his employer. Mr. Ross says, "Though I never knew his name, or saw him, to my knowledge, I had for nine or ten years at my benefit a note sealed up with ten guineas, and these words—'A tribute of gratitude from one who was highly obliged and saved from ruin by witnessing Mr. Ross's performance of George Barnwell.'"	
M	30	1772. Coleridge, the poet, born. WE CONTINUE TO IMPROVE.—THE OLD LONDON WATCHMEN.—(From the *Times* newspaper, Oct. 1812.)—Had a council of thieves been consulted the regulation of the watch could not have been better contrived to accommodate. The coats of the watchmen are made as large, and of as white cloth as possible, to enable the thieves to discern them at a greater distance; and, that there might be no mistake, the lantern was added. They were fixed at stations, that thieves, by knowing where they are, may infer where they are not, and do their best; the intervals of half an hour in going the rounds are just such as to give expert thieves a fair opportunity of getting a moderate booty from a house. That they may not be taken by surprise, they have the same accommodation in the cry that was prayed for by the rats when they asked that bells might be hung round the necks of the cats. That the burglars may have all possible chance, even if surprised, the watchmen usually choosen are old, infirm, and useless.	
W	31	New Year's Eve.	



THE PESTHOUSE AT TOTHILL-FIELDS.

Mentioned in our Calendar of the 14th of Dec.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

Ere yet her child has drawn its earliest breath
A mother's love begins; it glows till death,
Lives before life; with death not dies, but seems
The very substance of immortal dreams.

THE LATE ADMIRAL THE EARL OF NORTHESK.

A mural inscription, engraved on brass, has been lately placed on the tomb of this distinguished naval commander in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. Lord Collingwood was second and Lord Northesk third in command at the great victory of Trafalgar, and which cost us the brave and honest Nelson. We have already alluded in our calendar to the honourable position in which the remains of Nelson have been placed in St. Paul's Cathedral. On the death of Collingwood, he was buried by the side of his comrade. A short time before his his death, Lord Northesk, with some of the younger members of his family, visited St. Paul's, and of course did not omit to visit the last resting place of those with whom his name and fame were so intimately connected. He remained some time in deep thought beside the tomb of Nelson, and, after examining the inscription placed to the memory of Collingwood, asked the attendant for whom the corresponding spot covered with an unlettered stone was intended, and was told that it was waiting for Admiral Northesk. This, we believe, was the first intimation which the respected nobleman had of the great honour intended to be done him by the Government of his country.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Morning.
1st Lesson.
Isaiah xxxvii.
2nd Lesson.
Acts xxvi.

Evening.
1st Lesson.
Isaiah xxxviii.
2nd Lesson.
2 John.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.

	H.M.
Morning.	
29. SUND.	10 50
30. MOND.	11 55
31. TUES.	0 23
Afternoon.	
29. SUND.	11 25
30. MOND.	——
31. TUES.	0 46

THE END OF THE YEAR.

Bring the last December rose,
Frosted on with wintry snows;
Let the fading petals fall
O'er the year's funereal pall.

From the wood some oak leaves bring,
That were green in early spring;
Scatter them about the bier
Of the now-departing year.

Let the bells upon their wheels,
While our fond ideas veer,
Ring the solemn midnight peals,
Lung'ring for the dying year.

Hark! the peal has ceased to roll!
Silence reigns; then now a toll
Breaks upon the startled ear.
Gone for ever is the year.

SWORD DANCERS.

In many parts of the north of England the sword dance is still practised; it is a custom which has been handed down to the present performers by the most remote antiquity. The parties engaged in the sword dance act on the practice which has been handed down by father to son for many generations.

The common house-fly is subject to rather a singular disease at this season; and flies are often found sticking to the leaves of ivy and other evergreens—the flies, though they appear to be alive, being quite dead, and adhering to the leaf by a kind of cottony mildew, which is, in fact, a peculiar sort of fungus. The Rev. L. Jenyns, mentioning this fact, adds, that it seems owing to the chill and dampness of an autumnal night coming on suddenly, as at this season the temperature of the air at sunset, especially if the sky be clear, falls rapidly.

CHARADE.

By M. E. S.

My first no doubt you often see
On many a fair and lofty tree;
My second,—do not wonder, pray,—
Dwelleth within the dark blue sea;
My third you live on; do you know—
My *tout* will sometimes live on you!

RANDOM RECORDS.

AFTER DINNER SIT AWHILE.

Exercise ought to be avoided after a heavy meal. In such circumstances the functions of the digestive organs are in their highest state of activity; and, if the muscular system be then called into considerable action, the withdrawal of the vital stimuli of the blood and nervous influence from the stomach to the extremities is sufficient almost to stop the digestive process. This is no supposition, but demonstrated fact, and, accordingly, there is a natural and marked aversion to active pursuits after a full meal.

A HOME THRUST.

Dr. Abernethy was once in company with a barrister, and in the course of conversation reproached the latter for employing unintelligible phrases. "For example," said he, "I never can understand what you lawyers mean by 'ducking an entail.'" "That is very likely," replied the lawyer, "for it is doing what you doctors never consent to, 'suffering a recovery.'"

A BAR TO GENIUS.

Sir Joshua Reynolds continually deprecated intuition as the ruin of rising ability, as an impediment which, if talent raises for itself, at once and for ever limits its progress. If one always walks behind another, how can he ever equal him, still more get before him?—*Monthly Magazine.*

WHAT WE ALL KNOW.

The whole world is put in motion either by the thirst after fame—the aspirings of ambition—the desire for riches—or the dread of poverty.

NOT VERY CONCILIATORY.

The two managers after a quarrel had been reconciled, and Garrick, paying Foote a visit, expressed some gratification at finding a bust of himself above the bureau of his brother actor. "But," said Garrick, "how can you trust me so near your gold and bank notes?" "Oh, because you have got no hands," replied the irrepressible Foote.

WESTMINSTER-HALL 600 YEARS AGO.

On New Year's-day, 1236, Henry III. assembled a crowd of poor men, women, and children, to the number of six thousand, and caused them to be feasted, some in the Hall and the rest in the other apartments of the Palace.

A HINT TO MOTHERS.

It is notorious that many girls, from injudicious management and insufficient exercise, become deformed; an occurrence which is rare in boys, who are left, in conformity with the designs of nature, to acquire strength and symmetry from free and unrestrained muscular action. Yet such is the dominion of prejudice and habit that, with these results meeting our observation in every quarter, we continue to make as great a distinction in the physical education of the two sexes in early life as if they belonged to different orders of beings, and were constructed on such opposite principles that what was to benefit the one must necessarily hurt the other.

SELF-ESTEEM NO REAL SOLACE.

None are so seldom found alone, and are so soon tired of their own company, as those who are on the best terms with themselves.

A CHRISTMAS BOX.

Mr. Arkwright once assembled his children at his mansion, Willesby Castle, and at breakfast the next morning they found wrapped up in each napkin a ten-thousand-pound note presented to ten of his offspring as a Christmas box. This was not the only offering of the kind.

FRENCH CARPET.

The carpet which covers the great hall of the ambassador at Versailles issued from the royal manufactory of the Gobelins in 1846. This work, which was commenced in 1783, has a border composed of garlands of flowers and arabesques of consummate execution, and at its four corners are four large bouquets of roses, after water-colour drawings executed by Madame Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., including every species of rose known in France towards the close of the eighteenth century.

HANDEL.

At nine years of age he composed some motets of such merit that they were adopted in the service of the church; and about the same age Purcell, when a singing-boy, produced several anthems so beautiful that they have been preserved, and are still sung in our cathedrals. "To beings like these," Mr. Hogarth observes, "music seems to have no rules. What others consider the most profound and learned combinations are with them the dictates of imagination and feeling, as much as the simplest strains of melody."

NATURE WILL OUT.

Shakspere, though one of the most generous of men, was a great niggler, and was often known to dispute with a shopkeeper for half an hour on the matter of a penny. He gives Hotspur credit for a portion of his own disposition when he makes him say, "I would cavil on the ninth part of a hair." *Habits of Authors.*

EXCELLENT RECHIPT FOR CURRY POWDER.

The seeds to be got from a good chemist, and the powder put in small bottles, closely corked. Coriander seed, 3 ounces; best pale turmeric, 3 ounces; fœneysuh seed, 1½ ounce; cummin seed, 1½ ouuce; cayenne pepper to taste; thoroughly mixed.

GERMAN BREAD PUDDING.

Put as much stale family bread, cut into slices, as you think will make a moderate-sized pudding into one quart of new milk; when thoroughly soaked, put it to drain, and press all the milk out of it; then beat it into crumbs with a spoon, and add to it ¼ lb. of clarified butter, the rind of a lemon rubbed upon sugar, and the yolks of four eggs. Mix these well together. Then whip the four whites stiff, and add them the last thing. Butter the mould, and put in a layer an inch or inch and a half thick, then a thin layer of apricot jam or orange paste, and so alternately till the mould is full, with a layer of bread at last. Steam it as you would a bread pudding. Make a sauce to put in the dish, and the same sweetmeat on the pudding, adding a little water and lemon juice.

TO BOIL RICE.

Wash it in several cold waters till the last water is quite clean. Put it in an earthenware pan well covered with cold water, to stand two or three hours to tender. When you are ready to boil it, pour this away, and put fresh cold water on it in the earthenware pan, about two inches higher than the rice. Cover, and set it on the stove; let it boil a short time, which will perhaps be an hour, first. If sufficiently tender, not too soft, take it off and pour on a sieve, shaking well till all the water is drained off and it looks light and like snow; then pour it lightly in a hot, dry, earthen pan on the stove till wanted. Send to table smoking hot.

OLD AND MODERN ENGLAND.

There is nothing now to keep alive the energies of the people; it is all hopeless and unbroken poverty. The splendour of the rich is only for themselves; there are no halls of hospitality; no feasts for the poor; no common dancing and music; no songs and minstrels; no Christmas carols; no pomp of arms, and banners, and tilts and tournaments; much luxury, but no plenty; much pomp, but no solidity.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

SUN BEARS.

The bears of the tropics differ from those of the arctic and temperate portions of the globe in having for the most part short hair, and a fine glossy fur. On the breast they have a white and yellow mark, and are distinguished from other species of the family by the very great length of the tongue. In their native forests they use this organ to great advantage in procuring the vegetables, fruits, and honey, on which they live.—*Popular History of Mammalia.*

ABSURDITIES OF HUMAN LIFE.

To be passionate in your family, and expect them to be placid—to expect punctuality from an idle man—to flatter yourself you are a poet, because you can write verses—to have half a dozen children with different dispositions and capacities and to educate them all alike—to live fifty years and be surprised at anything.

WASHING NOT DONE AT HOME.

During the reigns of Charles the First and Second, and as recently as that of Queen Anne, many opulent families used to send their household and family linen all the way to Holland to be washed and bleached. Frequent mention of this custom is made in the comedies written about these periods.

SMOKING AND SNUFF.

The practice of smoking tobacco appears to have met with strenuous opposition in high places both in this country and other parts of Europe. Its principal opponents were the priests, the physicians, and the sovereign princes; by the former its use was declared sinful; and, in 1684, Pope Urban VIII. published a bull excommunicating all persons found guilty of taking snuff when in church. This bull was renewed in 1690 by Pope Innocent; and, about twenty-nine years afterwards, the Sultan Amurath IV. made smoking a capital offence. For a long time smoking was forbidden in Russia, under pain of having the nose cut off; and in some parts of Switzerland it was likewise made a subject of public prosecution, the police regulations of the canton of Berne, in 1661, placing the prohibition of smoking in the list of the Ten Commandments.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALTERATIONS Extraordinary for 1851.—JOHN MAPLE begs respectfully to inform the Nobility, Clergy, and his Patrons generally, that owing to the rapid increase of business, he is compelled to make considerable alterations in his Drawing and Carpet Departments; previous to this it is absolutely necessary to DISPOSE OF a considerable PORTION of his extensive STOCK; therefore J. M. is determined to quote such prices as cannot fail to please and astonish every visitor:—50 pieces of French Damasks, at 7s. 3d. per yard, some worth 12s. and 14s.; washing Damasks, Indian ditto, and every description of dining and drawing room Carpets; good Brussels, 2s. 6d.; ditto, best quality, in new and elegant patterns, 3s. In addition to the Carpet and heavy Drapery, this Establishment offers the largest Stock of modern House-hold Furniture in the world. One show-room alone is 200 feet long, and in it are seated cabinets, both in wood and iron, with furniture and bedding complete; telescope dining-tables of every size, to dine ten persons, £5. 5s.; and some of the largest and best English mahogany, 20 to 30 guineas; dining-room chairs to correspond, from 10s. to 2½ guineas; the enriched Paragon couch, reduced to 2½ guineas; the vis à vis ditto 3½ guineas; fashionable drawing-room suites, 7½ each; noble 7-feet large chimney-glasses, size 5 feet 6 by 6 feet 6, at 12 guineas. Please to note the name, Maple, 145, 146, and 147, Tottenham-court-road, ten doors from the New-road. Established ten years on the small-profit principle.

OTTOMAN Chair Bedstead, with Mat-tress complete, for SALE, price 30s., packed and forwarded carriage free to any part of the kingdom. Drawings, showing the purposes to which this useful and ornamental article may be applied, forwarded, postage free, on application. No house should be without one.—Address L. and M. WORMS, 106, 107, 108, and 109, Whitechapel-road.

WANTED to Purchase, for Cash, any amount of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, BOOKS, PICTURES, MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTY or ADVANCES made to persons desirous of parting with stock of every description (all confidential); parties waited upon within ten miles of London, free of expense, by sending particulars to A.B., 28, Bagnigge-wells-road.

THOSE About to Marry should obtain my GUIDE, sent postage free, where they will find a four-roomed cottage can be fitted complete for £20 guineas; a six-roomed house completely and neatly for £70; an eight roomed house, with many elegances and substantially, for £140; a maximum of fourteen rooms fitted with that style of elegance, beauty, and durability for which the house has obtained so large a share of public patronage, for 350 guineas. A single room, or a single article, at the same moderate charges. To country residents all goods delivered in any part of the kingdom carriage free. At SMITH'S Cabinet, Bedding, and Upholstery Warerooms, 28, Bagnigge-wells-road, next door to Clerkenwell Police Court.

CARPETS. — Royal Victoria Felt Carpeting.—The present period being peculiarly one of economy, the public should purchase this description of Carpeting, the advantages being, durability, beauty, and novelty of design, impervious to dust, brilliancy of colouring, will wear, to Brussels, and at a cost of half the price. Purchasers are cautioned against spurious imitations; the Felt Carpeting being always stamped "Royal Victoria Carpeting." It can be procured at all the respectable Carpet Houses in London and its vicinity, and in all the principal Towns of the United Kingdom.

The Patent Woollen Cloth Company also manufacture Table Covers, embossed and printed, of the latest possible designs and in every variety of style and colour; thick Felt for polishing Plate Glass, Steel, Marble, Tortoiseshell, &c. &c.; also for various other purposes; Felt Waistcoatings, Cloths for Coach and Railway Carriage Linings, Upholsterers, &c.; Piano Felts.

Manufactories—Elmwood Mills, Leeds; and Borough-road, London. Wholesale Warehouses, only at 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside.

PATENT POWER-LOOM BRUSSELS CARPETS.

THESE Carpets, Manufactured by BRIGHT and CO., have now stood the test of time and wear; and in EXCELLENCE of MANUFACTURE, in VARIETY of PATTERN, and in BRILLIANCY and DURABILITY of COLOURS, they fully warrant all that has been said in their favour.

Notwithstanding this, parties interested in preventing the introduction of any new invention, as usual, are unscrupulous enough to detract from the merits of inventions which offer solid advantages to the public.

BRIGHT and CO.'S POWER-LOOM BRUSSELS CARPETS can be offered 20 PER CENT. lower than any other goods of equal quality; and we can assure the public that we have laid down upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND yards of them without a single complaint.

LUCK, KENT, AND CUMMING,
CARPET-MANUFACTURERS, 4, REGENT-STREET,
opposite HOWELL and JAMES.

CARPETS. — Bright and Co.'s Patent POWER-LOOM BRUSSELS CARPETS.—These goods are strongly recommended to the trade and the public on the following grounds:—They are made by steam power, and are therefore more firmly made than can be the case with hand-woven goods. They have the same good quality of worsted throughout, whereas, in the common Brussels, the dark colours are generally made of an inferior worsted. They are printed by a patent process, and by patent machinery, and the colours are more durable, and will stand a more severe test than those of any other description of carpet. The patent printing admits of an almost unlimited variety of shades or colours; the patterns are therefore more elaborate, as there is greater room for design. They can be offered at a price about 20 per cent. below that of goods of equal quality made in the ordinary mode. In quality, in pattern, in variety of colours, and in price, the PATENT POWER-LOOM BRUSSELS CARPETS offer great advantages to the public.

Wholesale, 20, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, London; 22, New Brown-street, Manchester.

FOR Stopping Decayed Teeth.—Patron-ized by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert Mr. HOWARD'S SUCCEDANEUM for stopping decayed Teeth however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting the further progress of decay. All persons use this Succedaneum with success, as full directions are enclosed. Price 2s. 6d. Prepared only by Mr. Howard, Surgeon Dentist, 17, George-street, Hanover-square, who will send it into the country free by post. Sold by Sanger, 229, Regent-street, and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; and all Medicine Venders. Price 2s. 6d.

A VERY CURIOUS INVENTION connected with Dental Surgery has been introduced by Mr. HOWARD, of 17, George-street, Hanover-square; it is the introduction of an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble natural teeth as n it to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of any Teeth or Roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve the teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. The invention deserves the notice of the scientific, and is of importance to many persons, and those who are interested in it should avail themselves of this NEW DISCOVERY.

BLAIR'S Gout and Rheumatic Pills.—The acknowledged efficacy of BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, in the cure of the most painful disorders which have been sent to and published by the proprietor for nearly twenty years, has rendered this medicine the most popular of the present age; and to counterfeit them, but see my friends and acquaintances receiving unfailing benefit from their use. I would not be without them on any account. If taken in the early stage of disease they dissipate it altogether; if in a later they alleviate pain, and effect a much speedier cure than by any other means within my knowledge."—Sold by THOMAS PROUT, 229, Strand, London; and by all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

BERLIN HOUSE, 31, OXFORD-STREET.
J. H. ACKERMANN,

GERMAN and English Wools; Netting and Crochet Silks.—A large assortment of handsome Berlin and Crochet patterns; very superior Canvas and Lambert Work Designs tastefully worked and mounted. Foreign orders executed and estimates given.

MRS. BARNARD, Court Milliner and Dressmaker, begs to announce to the Nobility and Gentry she has now ready for inspection every novelty in Bonnets, Morning and Evening Caps, Headdresses, Flowers, Mantles, and Jackets, &c. &c., suited for any occasion, and which cannot fail with the utmost care from the best Paris Houses.

Terry and Velvet Bonnets from One Guinea.—124, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

MISS DAVIS, 28, Piccadilly, begs to solicit the attention of Ladies to her superior and fashionable style in Dressmaking, feeling confident that her superior workmanship, combined with punctuality and the undermentioned low prices, cannot be equalled in any other house. Making silk or satin dresses, from 5s. 6d. to 7s.; wrapper dresses, from 4s. 6d. to 6s.; evening dresses, 5s. to 8s.; children's dresses, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. Fashionable Bonnets, from 16s. to 25s.; Caps and Headdresses, in very style, from 4s. to 12s. 6d. Wedding and Mourning Orders executed with the greatest economy.

LESSONS in Millinery and Dress-making.—Mrs. HOWELL, 304, Regent-street, two doors from Argyll-street, sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dressmaking in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of cutting, fitting, and executing in the most finished style, in six lessons, for one guinea. Millinery Rooms. Paper Models. Where may be had, symmetrical Designs for the use of Dressmakers.

An Apprentice and an Improver Wanted.

*** Please to observe the Number, 304.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
FOR GENUINE FURS,
JONES AND SON'S,
16, BLACKMAN-STREET,
BOROUGH,
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE.

LADIES using BERLIN WOOL, Fleecy for Polkas, Floss and Purse Silk, Knitting and Crochet Cotton, Berlin Patterns, Canvas, &c., should make their purchases at BROWNSMITH'S, old-established WHOLESALE and RETAIL WAREHOUSE, 9, LISLE-STREET, LEICESTER-SQUARE, where they can select from a large and choice Stock of Wools, &c., of very superior quality and brightness of colours, and at prices lower than at the retail fancy shops. COTTON WOOL for Jewellers, &c.—Country orders, enclosing a remittance, promptly attended to.

BRACELETS de Rubans, Bracelets de Velour, et Bracelets de Velour Epingle—the novelty of the season—to be had only at HARDWICK'S, 213, Regent-street, Magasin de Rubans de Paris.—This Depot is established for the special and exclusive sale of Ribbons, where the most extensive and select variety is to be found. Sash Ribbons and Belts to every dress. Every description of Plain, Satin, and Gauze Ribbons, in fact the only Regent-street House in which where the whole attention is devoted to the sale of this important manufacture.—Hardwick's, 213, Regent-street, Magasin de Rubans de Paris.

HAIR Snake Bracelets, to coil twice round the arm, and mounted with good solid gold head and tail, of full length, richly chased and set with real stones, hands to order one guinea; for 2s. 6d. Hair rings, and lined throughout with good solid gold, double gold border, and gold plate, with initials upon, made to order, in various sizes, complete for 5s. 6d. Every description of hair ornament, well made and mounted in good solid gold, sent free by post to any part of the United Kingdom. Payment by post-office order. Ladies and gentlemen waited upon for commands in and near London. Copy the address—DAVORENS, Artists in Hair, 59, Wych-street, Strand.

NEW Year's Gifts at Wholesale Prices. FREDERIC FUTVOYE, 154, Regent-street, and Bank-street, importer of foreign fancy manufactures, jeweller, &c., most respectfully solicits an inspection of his varied stock, consisting of leather and rosewood inlaid dressing-cases, work boxes and desks, bagatelle boards and tables, papier maché, Bohemian glass, china, alabaster clocks, musical boxes, jewellery, &c., many of most of which are admirably adapted for presents, and which, from his long acquaintance with the wholesale import and manufacturing business, he is enabled to offer at wholesale prices. F. F., in soliciting an inspection of his stock, has much pleasure in assuring to the public a polite reception, whether purchasers or otherwise.

SEASONABLE Presents.—At this fes-tive period of the year friends and lovers are more than usually desirous of shining in personal attraction, and the following unrivalled discoveries for the Toilet are called into increased requisition, namely, ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, an air-healing and sustaining luxuriant head of hair; ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, for rendering the skin soft, fair, and blooming; and ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, for imparting a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth. The patronage of royalty throughout Europe, and the high appreciation by rank and fashion, with the well-known infallible efficacy of these articles, give them a celebrity unparalelled, and render them a peculiarly Elegant and Seasonable Present. Beware of Spurious Imitations. The only genuine of each bears the name of "ROWLAND" engraved on the front of the Article on the Wrapper or Label, with their Signature at the foot, in red ink, thus—"A ROWLAND & SONS."

Sold by them at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by respectable Chemists and Perfumers.

THE First House in the Kingdom for FINE TEAS.—PASSAM, SMITH, and CO.'s Fine strong rough, full-bodied Congou, at 4s. per lb.; fine rich and strong Souchong, at 4s. 4d.; and their extraordinary Lapsang, at 4s. 10d.; also their fine strong Hyson, at 4s. 10d.; superfine Hyson, at 5s. 4d.; their delicious Cowslip Hyson, at 5s. 10d. per lb. At the retail dealers of three and four pounds each, canisters of seven and fourteen pounds each, and half-chests and chests, purchasers of which have the privilege of buying the genuine Teas at the finer sorts more than 2d. per lb. In addition to the above, Passam, Smith, and Co. recommend their celebrated compressed Coffees in two-pound packages from 2s. 8d. upwards. Parcels of seven pounds forwarded, carriage free, to all parts of the United Kingdom. 1, Coventry-street, Haymarket, London.

SEND Eight Postage Stamps for a Sample Teaspoon of C. WATSON'S beautiful ALBATA PLATE, or Fourteen for an Electro-plated one, with which will be sent his Illustrated Catalogue.

	Albata Plate.		Electro Plate.
Per Dozen.	Fiddle.	Threaded.	Fiddle. Threaded.
Tablespoons and Forks,	16s. 6d. ..	30s. 0d. ..	48s. .. 63s.
Dessert ditto ditto,	12s. 6d. ..	24s. 0d. ..	36s. .. 43s.
Teaspoons,	8s. 6d. ..	13s 6d. ..	18s. .. 30s.
Ivory Tablelknives, 11s. per dozen; Dessert, 9s.; Carvers, 3s. 6d.			
Tables. Desserts. Carvers.			
3½-inch Balance Handles,	18s.	14s.	6s. 6d.
4-inch Balance, best and largest made,	20s.	16s.	7s. 6d.

Paper Scissors, 2s. 2s. 6d. the set of three, up to £10. Japan Teatrays, 7s. 6d. the set of three. A five-quart Bronze Tea-urn, 35s., up to five guineas. A set of six London-made Dish-covers, 7s. 6d.; best Imperial, 35s.; elegant silver shape, out of one piece, 52s. 6d.

Merchants and shippers treated liberally. Carriage of goods paid.—Address—T. WATSON, 41 and 42, BARBICAN.

HUBBUCK'S Patent White Zinc Paint. HEALTHFUL, DURABLE, and ECONOMICAL.

The Gentlemen of the Medical Profession are invited to test this article, containing chemical qualities which render it a powerful corrective where contagious diseases have prevailed. Apartments painted with it are not injurious to the health of children or the most delicate constitution, but may be immediately occupied. It covers so much work that it becom s cheaper than the poisonous paints hitherto used. It is the whitest paint ever produced, and retains its whiteness for hundreds of years, whether exposed to the vapour from candles, gas, or the most noxious gases.

Each cask is stamped "HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT."

Full particulars may be had at the works of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, opposite the London Docks.

FRENCH Taught by a New Method, quick and sure.—Mons. LENDY, Member of the University of Paris, has the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry that by his method of teaching he enables his Pupils to speak the French Language fluently in a very short time.

No. 6, Gerrard-street, Soho.

WEDDING Orders and General Outfits executed in the first style of Fashion, at Mrs. NORTON'S Show Rooms, 72, Strand, with an extensive assortment of Ladies Under-clothing, Chemises, Night Dresses, Caps, Morning Robes, Dressing Gowns in Muslin, Print, Silk, and Printed Flannel, with a beautiful variety of Baby Linen and Children's Frocks, Pelisses, Trousers, and Under-clothing of every description, which will be offered at the lowest prices for ready money. Ladies and Gentlemen requiring Wedding or General Outfits will find every article requisite for themselves and families, at a very considerable saving of expense, at Mrs. NORTON'S LINEN WAREHOUSE, 72, Strand.

CATALOGUES of the Sale of Mourning Attire in REGENT-STREET are now ready, and will be forwarded on application.—The Proprietors Retiring from the General Mourning Business.—Messrs. COOK and CO avail themselves of this opportunity of returning thanks to their numerous and distinguished Patrons for the very liberal and extensive support they have enjoyed for so many years, and to inform them that they will now have an unusual opportunity of purchasing goods of the very highest class at extraordinarily low prices, it being their intention to sell off the whole of their valuable stock, consisting of every article of Dress, which must be removed from their branch establishment at 62, East-street, Brighton). Families requiring First Mourning will have their orders executed, as usual, by experienced assistants, with the greatest care and attention.—Messrs. Cook and Co. would direct particular attention to their PARISIAN MANTLES and MILLINERY, for which their establishment is so eminently distinguished.

To facilitate the sale, every article will be marked in p nin figures, and reduced to half the usual price.

The Only Establishment in LONDON, GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 246 and 248, Regent-street.

LADIES about to Travel should inspect JAMES'S CARRIAGE and RAILWAY IMPERIALS, especially adapted for packing, uninjured, Ball Costumes, the most delicate and fashionable Dresses, and other articles of Ladies, attire. Also, his newly-invented COMPANION COFFER and BONNET CASES, TRAVELLING TRUNKS and BAGS, which will be found more convenient, light, strong, and waterproof articles than ever before introduced to the public.

Sole inventor and manufacturer, JOHN JAMES, 102, Oxford-street (corner of John-street), near Regent-circus, London.

ALLNUTTS' Fruit Lozenges, for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Hoarseness, &c., prepared solely from the black currant. Be careful to ask for "Allnutts' Fruit Lozenges," prepared by the Proprietors, Allnutt and Son, Chemists, Dorset-street, Portman-square. Numerous trials will find them peculiarly beneficial Sold in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d. each, by all Patent Medicine Venders in the kingdom. Where also may be had, prepared by the same, ALLNUTTS' ANTISEPTIC FUMIGATING PASTILLE PAPER. Its principal advantages are, the quickness and certainty of its smouldering; and its very great fragrance.

Sold in Packets, 6d. each.

COUGH JUJUBE LOZENGES. These valuable Jujubes are composed of the most approved remedies with which gum arabic, which, by relieving the irritation in the air passages, present a safe, agreeable, and efficacious medicine, in all cases of Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Respiration, Consumptive Complaints, and other affections of the Chest and Lungs. Prepared and sold wholesale by WARRICK BROTHERS, 3, Garlick-hill, London; and retail by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the country. Price 1s. 1½d. per box, with directions.

Also, Proprietors of the ACIDULATED CAYENNE JUJUBE LOZENGES.

CAUTION.—Respirators (Rooff's Patent) being made on true philosophical principles supply those afflicted with delicate or diseased lungs with pure warm, moist air, without which no cure can be effected, and are highly recommended by the most eminent of the faculty. Invalids and The imperfections of other Respirators being well known, it needs no comment, as this is the only genuine and retail, at Mr. W. B. Pine's Acoustic Repository, 352, Strand, one door from Wellington-street. The advantages of the instrument explained, or descriptions forwarded post free, on application at 352, Strand.

COMPLETE Protection against Fog, COLD, AND NIGHT AIR FOR BOTH SEXES.—For Ladies an elegant and comfortable addition to out-of-door costume, and for Gentlemen a convenient and healthful substitute superseding the cumbersome neck-wrapper; as a Respirator "Useful, elegant, and effective."—Lancet.—COOK and WILLIAMS, Sole Patentees and Manufacturers.

Wholesale of the Patentees, Princes-street, Hanover-square. Retail of Bridge and Co., Sarsaparilla Depôt, 270, Regent-street; City, Butler and Co., 4, Cheapside; St. Paul's-churchyard; and of the principal Chemists, Hosiers, Milliners, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.

BINYON'S Elastic Chest Expander effectually prevents and removes Stooping, Roundness of the Shoulders, and Contraction of the Chest in Children and persons of all ages. It is light, simple, easily applied, and worn without any inconvenience; and from its equable and natural action and immediately produces an evident improvement in the figure. Sold by post by Mr. A. BINYON, Sole Manufacturer, 3, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street, where a full prospectus, with prices and mode of measurement, &c , on receipt of a postage stamp. The use of the Chest Expander has been long advocated by the most eminent of the Faculty, including the late Mr. Liston and Mr. Aston Key.

THE GRAND REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES IS TO PURIFY THE BLOOD.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS it is universally admitted will purify the blood better than any other medicine, and will conquer any disease.

Sold wholesale, by appointment, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard, London; J. and R. Raimes and Co., Edinburgh; and Macnaughton and Co., Manchester; also retail by respectable dealers in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable Medicine Venders, in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. The boxes at 2s. 9d. contain three small, and those at 11s. nearly five at 2s. 9d.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY, AND THE AUTHORITY OF THE FACULTY.

KEATING'S Cough Lozenges.—A certain remedy for disorders of the pulmonary organs—in difficulty of breathing—in redundancy of phlegm—in incipient consumption—and all those which proceed from irritation, or are of unerring efficacy. In asthma, and in winter cough, they have never been known to fail.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the Kingdom.

THE Beneficial Effects of Holloway's Pills in Liver Complaints—A gentleman who resides at Dhobah Factory, near Culnat, Calcutta, writing to his father, J. Nichol, Esq., 15, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, states that he suffered severely from a liver complaint and a dreadful pain in his side, and that he has derived more benefit from taking Holloway's Pills for a few months than he was able to obtain under the treatment of several medical men in India for seventeen months previously; therefore officers in the army and others, who through living in hot climates are martyrs to disordered stomachs, liver complaints, or indigestion, should take these invaluable Pills, being a safe and effectual remedy for those diseases.

Sold by J. Dropping, 244, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

THE Vermin Annihilator "can hardly fail to attract the attention and patronage of careful house keepers."—Mining Journal.

This most valuable discovery, having been successfully applied by several private families, is now introduced to the Public. It destroys by evaporation, without any offensive smell; effectual and with perfect safety in application, Rats, Beetles, Cockroaches, Bugs, Mice, and Flies.

Sold in boxes (containing directions) price 1s. each. Wholesale Agents—Braddell, Cumming, and Co., 74, Princes-street, Leicester-square, London.

THREE-Thread Brussels Carpetings.—1000 pieces of Brussels Carpetings, of last year's designs, registered, and sold in 1849 at 4s. per yard, now reduced to 2s. 11½d. per yard. The quality is first-rate, and the styles quite equal to any produced this year. Patterns, on application, to any part of the kingdom.

L. and M. WORMS, 106, 107, 108, and 109, Whitechapel-road.

ARTIST IN HAIR.

ETHEREDGE, 49, Burlington-arcade, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has completed a new and beautiful Assortment of Designs in Hair, suitable for Christmas Presents or New Year's Gifts; viz. Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Guards, Earrings, Necklets, Devices for Brooches, Lockets, &c. &c.

A large assortment of Jet and Mourning Jewellery.

THE Medicated Cream Soap is one of the most purifying things for the skin; it removes pimples, blotches, &c., from the face, and renders the skin healthy. Rheumatism, sprains, bruises, all obstinate cutaneous complaints and inflammations will speedily give way to it, by determined application with friction. It removes colds and stiffness in the joints by a few applications; and, if rubbed in the surface of the skin before taking a bath, it will have more beneficial effect in twenty baths in the ordinary manner. Its uses are so multifarious that no family should be without it.

Sold in pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., at the depot, 238, Strand, next Temple-bar.

CHRISTMAS Hampers. — Findlater, MACKIE, and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants (Agents for Guinness's Extra Stout), 1, Upper Wellington-street, Strand, make up HALF-DOZEN HAMPERS for NINETEEN SHILLINGS, bottles and hamper included, containing—

One	Bottle finest French Brandy,	
One	" best Scotch or Irish Whisky,	
One	" Old Jamaica Rum,	
One	" best and strongest Gin,	
One	" finest Old Port,	
One	" Sherry.	

Delivered free within five miles of their Establishment.

AN ELEGANT NEW YEAR'S GIFT FOR ONE SHILLING.

RIMMEL'S Perfumed Miniature ALMANACK for 1851 imparts a delightful and lasting fragrance to Pocket-books, Writing Desks, Albums, &c., and forms an elegant and acceptable present to friends at home or abroad. Price 1s., in paper, 1s. 6d. on satin, or sent by post on receipt of thirteen or nineteen stamps. To be had of all Booksellers, Perfumers, and Chemists; or of E. RIMMEL, sole proprietor of the Toilet Vinegar, La Reine's Own Soap, Parisian Hair-dye, &c., 39, Gerrard-street, Soho, London.

Entered at Stationers'-hall.

GREAT Exhibition Almanac for 1851. Containing a View of the Building erecting in Hyde-park and a full account of the Exhibition, illustrated with the same in ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN; also how to visit in six days the whole of the Gratuitous Exhibitions in London, and its principal Squares, Streets, Gardens, Monuments, Docks, &c., &c., with the Cab Fares, and every other necessary information. Published by Ross and Sons, 119 and 120, Bishopsgate-street, London, to the celebrated Perfumers, Hairdressers, Hairsifters, and Hairdyers, who beg to call public attention to their extensive and unrivalled assortment of British and Foreign Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, Dressing-cases, Strops, Cutlery (particularly their Registered Guard Razor, which prevents the possibility of even the most tremulous cutting them selves while shaving). Atrapilatory for dyeing the hair any shade of brown or black, and every Ornamental Hair of all kinds for both ladies and gentlemen, which is the largest in the world. Price of the Almanac 6d., and it will be sent to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland on receipt of eight postage stamps; likewise by order of all booksellers and newsmen, to whom the usual allowance will be made. Address—Ross and Sons, 119 and 120, Bishopsgate-street, London.

DISPUTED Life Assurance Policies. The following is an extract from the Times of the 11th of July, 1850:—"A trial of considerable interest to life assurance offices and the public was concluded yesterday in the Court of Exchequer. The Eagle Company held a policy for an assurance of £5939 in the Albion Company as security for an advance, the payment of which policy is now disputed by the Albion, on the ground that at the time it was effected, the fact of the assured party having been a man of intemperate habits, was concealed from the office. The evidence turned upon the question as to the degree of intemperance that had been exhibited; and the result was that a verdict was given against the resisting office, not only for the amount of the policy, but also for interest from the date when it became due. The circumstance of the action being brought by one office against another presents a striking illustration of the uncertainty which may attend a policy under the present system, and shows that the only mode by which absolute security can be obtained by the public must lie in the general acceptance by assurance offices of the principle of protecting themselves in every case by due inquiries before the granting of each policy, and of afterwards assuming the full responsibility of the competence of such inquiries by holding themselves precluded from raising any future question. In the present case, two offices are found to be diametrically opposed in their opinions as to what was properly included in a risk, and yet two offices are expected to be able to guard themselves against such contingencies. Similar cases have occurred before, and even if they were more rare they would seriously injure the progress of life assurance. The very principle upon which the business is founded is the removal of uncertainty; and whenever that principle is connected in the slightest degree, the people, who would be the first to resort to its advantages, are the first to be deterred."

THE LONDON INDISPUTABLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY (incorporated by Act of Parliament), No. 72, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

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ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Manager.

MOURNING Failure. — Selling Off.— The Trustees of the Estate of Mr. BECKLEY, of Knightsbridge, having sold the whole of his extensive Stock at the enormous discount of 37½ per cent. under the manufacturers' prices, it will be offered for Sale on MONDAY and during the week. Norwich Paramattas, 1s.; Coburg Cloth, 8½d.; Orleans, 6d.; Barège, for evening dresses, 2s. 11½d. the dress; Patent Rolled Crape, 1s. 3d.; Six-quarter ditto, the widest width made, 1s. 6d.; Made-up Skirts with four, five, and six Flounces, with ample for the Corsage, at 2s. 11½d.; Millinery, Mantles, &c. &c., at mere nominal prices. Widows and Families in Mourning have an opportunity of purchasing the most choice and very best articles at two-thirds their regular price, at HOOPER'S, 52, OXFORD-STREET.

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PRIVATE Families residing at a dis- tance from London will, upon application, be furnished, GRATIS, with ENGRAVINGS (executed in Paris) of the NEW MANTLES and CLOAKS imported this season by W. C. JAY and CO.—The LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 247, 249, and 251, REGENT-STREET.

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Rich Silk Velvet Mantles, lined throughout with silk and quilted, from 30s. upwards.
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Rich Tucked Lace Dresses, in white and colours, from 7s. 9d. to 21s.
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